The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,317.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	" 2	8
Third Ditto	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—April 14th, at Clarence Villa, Southport, the wife of Mr. W. H. Walker, of a son.

DEATH.

TIPPER—May 7th, at Kurrachee, Marrianne Josephine, the beloved wife of George Tipper, Esq., Assistant Executive, Engineer Hydrabad

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—May 3rd, at Tanjore, the wife of R. Davidson, Esq., M. C. S., of a daughter.

ROWLANDSON—April 26th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain George Rowlandson, 10th Regiment M. N. I., Station Staff, of a son.

DEATH.

McCAUSLAND—May 4th, at Madras, Emma, the beloved child of Captain W. H. McCausland, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 8 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 8 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	16	Leave Calcutta	&	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Galle			" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	16	1*
" Madras	15	30	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	" 37	5	0	
Third Class	" 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 28th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.			From Surat.		
April	12th,	Thursday.	April	9th,	Monday.
"	18th,	Wednesday.	"	15th,	Sunday.
"	24th,	Tuesday.	"	21st,	Saturday.
"	30th,	Monday.	"	27th,	Friday.
May	6th,	Sunday.	May	3rd,	Thursday.
"	12th,	Saturday.	"	9th,	Wednesday.
"	18th,	Friday.	"	15th,	Tuesday.
"	24th,	Thursday.	"	21st,	Monday.
"	30th,	Wednesday.	"	27th,	Sunday.
			June	2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "OTTAWA," 1,274 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday the 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipts is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M., on the 12th.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NUBIA" (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain Gaby, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on or about the 21st May, carrying Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office Bombay, 7th May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Louisa*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Scowcroft will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आड डाक कपनीं (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor Bombay Guardian, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.

Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his Certificate of Assessment to the Books of the Bhooleshwur Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th May 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EXTRA TRAIN on SUNDAY and MONDAY for the ACCOMMODATION of MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—Until further notice the Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 5-40 P. M. on Sunday for Callian will be run on to Kurjut calling at Narel at 8-45 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 9-10 P. M. A Return Train will leave Kurjut every Monday morning at 6-10 A. M., Narel 6-35 A. M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-35 A. M.

First, second, and third class Passengers will be booked by these Trains at ordinary fares.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst., and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited), to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Corporation, advertised to be held on 9th instant, is POSTPONED to 16th instant.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

8th May 1866.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned beg to give notice that they will be prepared to refund the sum of TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER SHARE (equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of Calls paid up) on and after MONDAY the 14th May next, on application at the Offices of F. Chambers, Esq., Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Receipts for the First and Second Calls, accompanied by the Original Letters of Allotment, must be deposited three days previously for examination.

Wm. GILBERT,
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ¼ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनीं लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements and personal notices, all SHARES in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share remain unpaid are hereby ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

7th May 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बाबें बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 21st day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 18th April, instant, viz.—

"That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled; and that the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation (here follow the new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the Office of the Company.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

NOTICES.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent; Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

NOTICE.—Messrs. J. LOWE and Company beg to inform the Public in general, that they will establish an OFFICE on or about the 15th instant (of which further notice will be given) styled

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY
AND
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

We publish below the spirit of our scheme, and hope to receive the kind patronage and support of the Public.

Messrs. J. Lowe and Company engage to keep up a Register of all Domestic Servants, both employed and unemployed in the Island of Bombay, containing all particulars as to description, capacity, character, time of service, previous service, &c &c., and in fact all necessary information of any such servants, to enable them, in the first place, to supply at any time such servants as may be wanted, and for the further advantage of tracing such servants more readily who might have committed theft, or any other serious offence.

Each servant recommended by them to any party will receive from our Office a small Book containing 20 pages, with the full description of such servants on the first page, "as per copy enclosed," the rest of the pages will be numbered and shall be kept for certificate and remarks only.

Any party who may employ any such servant recommended by them should at once get possession of his Book, and keep such in safe custody until his services be dispensed with, in which case this Book should be returned to this Office with any remark thought proper; in case, however, a servant has committed theft or robbery this Book should at once be forwarded to the nearest police authorities to enable them to make instant enquiries into the case.

Any such servant who has once committed himself in the way of any serious offence, and which has been proved against him, will not again be recommended by them, his Book of service will be cancelled and filed in our office.

Should any servant come to their office more than three times within 12 months for service without sufficient reasons, and such which have justified him of leaving his former employés, he will not be recommended again by them, and as above his Book will be withdrawn.

This arrangement will apply equally to all servants of any capacity recommended by them for service.

Messrs. J. Lowe and Company engage further to have a complete Registry of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Boarding Houses, &c. with all the particulars possible in printed forms, and which may be had at their office on paying a fee of Rs. 2.

A staff of secret Native Detective Officers will be kept on by them to watch the movements of any such servants which may appear to be *suspicious characters*, and any theft or serious offence committed by any of the servants recommended by them, one or more of our detective officers will be put at the disposal of the Police authorities to act in conjunction with them until the culprit is taken, and the case successfully traced.

For laying this Prospectus before the public, Messrs. J. Lowe and Company feel confident, that through their arrangements, the hitherto experienced difficulties in getting good and trustworthy servants will be done away with, and a complete check on all their movements will alone be sufficient to diminish crime now so often committed, and with the greatest difficulties traced, as seldom in case of escape, a description can be made out, which, however, through their arrangements would be obtained in a moment's notice, and the case more easily brought home.

The fee chargeable for Registry of Domestic Servants is Rupee 1.

For Artizans Rupees 2.
For Wet Nurses, Ladies' Maids, for passage to England &c. &c., Rupees 5.
For Coolee Labour annas 8 per head.
For supplying Boarders to Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c. &c., Rupees 2 each.

The above fees are in any case chargeable to both parties.

Applications from parties wishing to have their servants registered, should be in writing, giving particulars of residence, capacity, and *caste preferred*, and accompanied by the usual fee.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
" Indore	" 50	" 70	" 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Gooranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, a newly-built upper roomed BUNGALOW on Bandora, facing the sea. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to

B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Sir Joseph Arnould. For particulars apply to Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

10th May 1866.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, (immediate possession), the SHOP lately vacated by Messrs. Thornhill & Co., in Medow Street. Apply to

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8	inch from	Rs. 15	to	Rs. 25	
10	"	"	" 20	to	" 30
12	"	"	" 26	to	" 35
14	"	"	" 32	to	" 40
16	"	"	" 40	to	" 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
" six Eggs	25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars	Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do.	30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	" 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful patterns of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—

Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Dessert " " "	" 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	" 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	" 7	0
Table Steels. Each	" 1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR. Apply by letter, with Testimonials, to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.

He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.

Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.

Rev. D. C. BOYD,
Rev. JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries Bombay Scottish Education Society.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Persian Saddle HORSE, aged 5 years, height 14: a good trotter. The property of a Gentleman leaving the country. For particulars apply to "J. I.," care of R. Partridge, Fort.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.	
300 Cases Tobacco.	
200 Bundles Rosin.	
50 Bundles Apples	Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples.	
30,000 Feet Deals.	

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED [illegible] & Co.,
Managers for the [illegible]

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday, and the day for the closing of the Mail, there was little or nothing doing in the market. Back Bays close at 3,300 per share, nominal; Elphinstones declined from 725 to 670; United Victorias from 1,280 to 1,225 per share; New Elphinstones close at 65 to 60; Mazagons 300; Freres 125 per share; Bombay Bank shares declined from ½ per cent. discount to 2½ discount; Commercials from 40 to 42 discount; Old Financials 17 discount. Market extremely depressed.

PRICE CURRENT, 13th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	,, 300 to 305
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	,, 305 to 310
Surat and Broach (New)	,, 280 to 285
Porebunder (New)	,, 250 to 255
Veeraval (New)	,, 250 to 255
Khandeish (New)	,, 275 to 285
Dharwar (now ready)	,, 320 to 325
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 320 to 325
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	,, 300 to 305

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Stevenson, Lieutenant N. T. B., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.
Bell, Constable J., Police Force, from England.
Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Coonoor.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Candy, Major, 1st Assistant Commissary, on medical certificate, to England.
Repton, Lieutenant H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Cumming, Major W. H., 1st Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to England.
Carnell, Captain W., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Kane, Surgeon Major M., Madras Medical Service, on medical certificate, to England.
Watling, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Hook, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Adam, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Alleyne, Assistant Surgeon R. A., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th May.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard:—

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, General List (attached to 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry).

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, May 5*)

Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R. E. is appointed an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department.

The following appointments in the Oudh Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. H. Harington, to be Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant C. S. Noble, District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant E. Temple, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Political Assistant for the adjustment of frontier disputes in Bhopal.

Second Captain Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, in succession to Brevet Major M. C. Sankey, appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Alexander Howey Blackwood Bruce, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, is promoted to the rank of Major.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain.

The following promotions are made, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 682 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69:—

BREVET:

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Need, late 6th European Regiment.
Major Archibald Oliver Wood, late 14th Native Infantry.
Major Charles Curtis Drury, late 34th Native Infantry.

To be Majors.

Captain William Munnings Lees, Staff Corps.
Captain Francis Dashwood Ogilvie, late 46th Native Infantry.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Nicholls Walker, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Wynyard Battye, late 65th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe Bushby, late 70th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Hammond Welch, of the Madras Infantry, having completed the prescribed period of service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certicate:—

Major Francis George Stainforth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Gwalior Division, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, for twenty months.
Surgeon Henry Ambrose Oldfield, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 36th Native Infantry, Lieutenant William Charles Plant, of the late 4th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, British Burmah, and Lieutenant John W. W. Costley, of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, for twenty months, under the new regulations.

The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department are promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major:—

Surgeon Herbert Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Surgeon Donald McDonald, M. D.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Malcolm George Clerk, of the late 4th European Regiment, Assistant Engineer, Lower Sirhind Division, Department of Public Works, for six months, under the new regulations, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant R. W. Napier, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for six months, without pay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major E. B. Thring to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Anderson, M. D., Fel. U. C., or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides—Major D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain F. H. Jenkins, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant R. B. P. P. Campbell, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Officers attached to Brigades and Batteries of Artillery, and Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, European and Native, shall, in future, make their own arrangements with the Commanding Officers or Regimental Pay Masters for the transmission, by means of Public Service Transfer Receipts, of such pay and allowances as they may be entitled to receive during their absence on leave or otherwise; and Officers in Command of Divisions, Districts or Stations, are prohibited from directing emergent advances on such account to be made by Treasury Officers, or Divisional Pay Masters.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Pay Department.—Major A. S. Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Pay Master of the Allahabad Circle, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hunter, or until further orders.

Major R. H. Sankey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Mysore, during the absence of Colonel E. Lawford, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
12	Fez Robance	Robertson	Bushire, April 28.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, May 4.
	J. P. Whitney	Avery	Boston, Dec. 14.
	Kusrovic	Gray	Siam, Feb. 18.
13	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.			
14	Chrysis	Hadley	Liverpool.
	Bombay	Miller	Calcutta.
	General Havelock (s)	Thompson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Ship *Lonside*, M. Martin, bound to Havre.
Ship *Island Light*, J. McVee, bound to Liverpool.
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, G. Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *William Stewart*, for Aden.
S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, for Mandavie.

FREIGHTS.

THE Freight market continues very depressed, and there is actually no demand for tonnage, and as long as the advices from England about Cotton continue so disastrous there is little prospect of any improvement. The S. W. Monsoon is now fast approaching, and Cotton is being rapidly stored, besides this there is a number of vessels lying in the Harbour for which no employment can be obtained, and with the break of the monsoon a large fleet of vessels are expected to arrive; under these circumstances there appears every prospect of much lower rates, and a worse state of matters than was the case last rains.

For *Liverpool.*—Going iron ships have obtained £1-17-6 to £2-0-0. For *Commencing* ships £1-10-0 to £1-12-6 have been the highest rate obtainable.

For *London.*—Nothing has been done, neither is there any enquiry for tonnage.

For *Havre*—The *Anais and Emma* is loading Cotton at francs 75 per ton, and the *Bombay*, 1,401 tons, has been taken up to load for Calcutta and back at Rs. 13 per ton.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10 0 to £1 17 0 per ton.	
	Seeds	£0 15 0	
London	Cotton	£1 17 6	Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 0 0	
	Cases	£1 15 0	
Havre	Cotton	fcs. 75 0	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 12.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, four airy BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED.—A young PORTUGUESE WOMAN will thankfully accept of a place to attend on a Lady or Children. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of the Printer of this Paper.
13th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants in Bombay under the Firm of A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., in London under the Firm of JOHN T. BELL & Co., and in Manchester under the Firm of G. VENTZ & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 30th June 1865.
JOHN TEBBUT BELL,
by his Attorney, Charles Gustavus Henry Ventz.
CHARLES GUSTAVUS HENRY VENTZ.
A. C. GUMPERT.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 14th May. Price One Anna per lb.
Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.
For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Gujrat Trading Company "Limited," ordered to be wound up by the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Judge of the District of Ahmedabad having resolved that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovementioned Company be held at his Court on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, for the purpose of acquainting it with the result of examination by the undersigned into its affairs, it is requested that all parties claiming to be Creditors of the said Company will be so good as to attend the said Court on the appointed day either in person or by authorized Agent or Vakeel.
BHOGHELALL P.,
DEENSHAW H.,
Official Liquidators.
Ahmedabad, 10th May 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

		No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke,	(Deceased)	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee		1
Barnes, John, Capt.	(Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee		1
Eduljee		1
Meerza Carzam		1
Ramchunder Bapoojee		1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy		2
Sorabjee Nowrojee		1
Verral, A.	(Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung		1
		27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROZJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, AND MERWANJEE JEMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, and at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Jemsetjee & Co., and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. S. P. Framjee & Co.

Whereas the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, Kurrachee, and London, having declared themselves unable to pay their debts, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees, and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee will be held at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next, the 21st day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estates of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estates, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 14th day of May 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 17TH MAY.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
FAREWELL!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
THE
GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

RENEWED ATTRACTION!
MONSTER EXPERIMENT on
A DEAD SHEEP!!!

Showing how to make the *dead rise* and indicate the presence of life. This singular though comical feat was performed by PROFESSOR BUSHELL in Platt's Hall, San Francisco City, before an audience of 3,000 persons!

FIERY RAIN.

This beautiful phenomenon, performed only by PROFESSOR BUSHELL, and introduced for the first time in Bombay on Friday last, and which elicited enthusiastic applause, will be exhibited once more.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
will by particular desire repeat the great
DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT.
Also, introduced for the first time in Bombay,
A Laughable Experiment called
THE MAGIC CHAIR!
PROFESOR BUSHELL'S
Great Feat of
LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER
will again be accomplished.

The Entertainment will terminate with inexplicable and extremely amusing demonstrations of the science of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

N. B.—Owing to the great variety of Experiments there will be two intermissions on this occasion. The Entertainment will occupy three hours.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

SILENCE is a tower of strength. By its aid injustice can be perpetrated and logical fairness defied; it is mightiest in the mighty, and never shows its power more irresistibly than when employed by Government. It is a weapon which has been wielded with great effect in the matter of officers' pay, for the increasing which any number of excellent reasons may be, and often are, given, printed, read, and—let alone. A young officer, being brought once before his Commandant, proceeded to justify his conduct at considerable length. The old soldier listened gravely to him, and replied "Young man, you may bring fifty reasons against my one, but my one shall be better than your fifty, and *I'm the Judge*." So it is here, the Government is the Judge, and quietly ignores the various arguments brought forward on frequent occasions. Still, for reasons to be presently stated, we look on the increase as merely a question of time, and therefore are inclined to assist as far as possible in breaking the camel's back; so here is another straw.

The reason why we consider that an increase of pay must sooner or later be made, is the extraordinary depreciation of the purchasing power of money in India during the last few years. The results of this are probably felt more keenly in the Bombay Presidency than in any other part of the country, but throughout Hindoostan everything has recently become dearer. It will not be required of us to enter at any length into an explanation of the causes which inevitably make money constantly cheaper and cheaper. This change is ever in operation, and keeps pace with progress in civilization. A variety of circumstances have of late years rendered the depreciation of money abnormally rapid, particularly in India. What with all the money that has come in for cotton, and the general increase of trade, we think that the value of money has fallen during the past five years as much as it did in the twenty previous ones, and this fall is not a temporary one; it will not stop. Like the stream *Labitur et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum,* all possessors of fixed incomes, therefore, suffer, and to enable them to continue on equal terms with those who, by their skill and labour, earn a constantly increasing income, augmentation is required from time to time. Thus we feel confident that the pay of officers must be eventually increased, and it appears to us that the present relation between their income and necessary expenditure demands that the change should be made as speedily as is practicable.

We have given place in our columns to many letters on this subject, and our brethren of the press have done the same, but the authorities are endowed with a stolidity that is truly marvellous. Is it expected or intended by Government that subaltern officers serving in India, and out of the pale of appointments, should be able to live on their pay or not? Is it considered that a wife is merely an *article de luxe* for a man of thirty or so, who has neither private income nor extra pickings from any department? Whatever may be expected of these unfortunate men, it is very well known to those who have tried it lately that the regimental subaltern has to practise a grinding economy, which is highly detrimental to his social standing, and by no means enlarges his affection and zeal for the service. The regimental captain has very probably served for ten or twelve years, often more, and yet finds that he can neither afford to go home to look for a wife who shall bring with her enough to meet the increased expenses of establishment, or to marry some charming though portionless young lady out her. It is all very well in England to make the army so utterly unremunerative that all but those with private means are practically kept out of it. Possibly by so doing a better class is led to join the service. But good men cannot be expected to come and be grilled in India for nothing. The showy attractivess of the military profession at home induces many to join it, and to put up with insufficient pay; but soldiering in India is a stern reality, and, whether in time of peace or war, is eminently disagreeable; it would be superfluous to enumerate the discomforts and miseries of a sojourn in this land of *Khets*, for it is already sufficiently notorious that no European would remain in India if not urged by the chief of Indian virtues,—the hope of making money.

If we examine the pay of the junior ranks of the army in India, we shall find that the Native Infantry have rather the best of it; while Lieutenants of European Infantry are the worst paid. Their length of service corresponds with that of Civil Servants of the 5th Class, but they are somewhat younger men, and for this and other reasons would naturally draw rather less pay. But mark what an astonishing difference exists; the Lieutenant receiving a pittance of Rs. 256-12-0, while the Civil Servant of the same age and social rank is drawing on the average nine hundred or a thousand a month. Turn to other callings; to the Bank or the Counting House, to any profession which requires its members to assume the position of gentlemen, and it will be found that those who have done their duty efficiently for a period of from four to eight years, are all in receipt of an income double that of the unfortunate man in the army.

We have not space, nor do we think it necessary, to detail the unavoidable expenses which the miserable pay of the officer is supposed to cover. The practical working of the present scale of allowances is that the regimental Lieutenant without private means must deny himself all the little *agrémens* which render life in the East bearable. He cannot keep a horse (unless he be in a corps where special allowance is made for that purpose); he cannot dine out, because he is unable to afford the expense of receiving his friends as guests in return; every glass of beer that he drinks causes certain qualms of conscience, if he really tries to live within his income; he feels harassed constantly by pecuniary considerations, and shrinks from associating with his equals in other walks of life whose expenditure, though not lavish, is yet unhampered by a petty grinding economy. This is the only chance the Lieutenant who lives on his pay has of keeping clear of debt, and few have the self-denial and strength of mind to persevere to the end.

Matters cannot continue long in this state, without a serious change for the worse taking place in the social status of the army; and when facts, logic, and justice, all point to the urgent necessity for raising military pay, we trust we are not indulging in a mere visionary expectation when we express the hope that the powers that be will shortly see fit to alleviate the troubles of young officers.

ON Friday last we announced that Government were about to appoint Dr. Johnstone to the post of Acting Registrar of Mortuary Returns and Registrar of Births and Deaths in succession to the late Dr. Haines. That Dr. Johnstone is only to hold an acting appointment seems to point either to a change of incumbents or to the transfer of the charge of Mortuary and Birth Returns to another department. We have no objection to urge against Dr. Johnstone's appointment so long as these statistical returns continue under the immediate charge of Government. For many years the community have been much indebted to Drs. Leith and Haines for organizing and establishing a statistical department, and bringing it into practical working order. The census returns of 1864 contains the basis of valuable future returns, and we believe the birth and death registrations in Bombay possess considerable accuracy. Having brought the statistical department up to its present state, we think that Government should hand it over to the Municipality. The vacancy in the post of superintendents of these returns leaves Government free to transfer them to the charge of the Municipal Commissioner as the proper officer in whose custody they should be placed.

Section 210 of the Municipal Act declares that "the Commissioner shall keep in his office a register of all births and deaths in the city." We do not take this to signify that he shall be merely furnished with a copy of these returns, but that he shall be responsible for them. Section 215 goes to show that the Commissioner of Police shall transmit all daily reports to the Municipal Commissioner, and it was not intended that an intermediate officer unconnected with the Municipality should be employed. The words of the Act are these:—"The Commissioner of Police shall immediately on receiving all the reports of the preceding day transmit them to the Municipal Commissioner, to be embodied according to districts in English form in his Register Book, and to be reduced to such tabular forms as may be most useful for sanitary and other purposes." It is clear that the register book shall be in the custody of the Municipal Commissioner, and that the tabular forms to be amplified from the register book for useful sanitary and other purposes shall be prepared by an officer of the Municipality under the responsibility of the Commissioner. This statistical department having been provided for by the Municipal Act, we think it unnecessary that a Government officer be appointed to the charge of mortuary returns, and instead of placing Dr. Johnstone in an anomalous position, half municipal and half governmental, it is not only more desirable but imperative that these returns should be at once made over to the Municipal Commissioner. Our readers will at once perceive that since we have an organized department of public health, presided over by a scientific officer, the Public Health Department is better fitted to carry out the intentions of the Act, of reducing the tabular forms derived from registration and employing them for useful sanitary purposes, than a half time officer unconnected with the Municipality.

It is but just to the Municipal Commissioner that he should be allowed to control the statistical department, and it is to the interests of the city that the Health Officer should be entrusted with the arrangement of the tables from which he is to draw his highest sanitary and hygienic conclusions, and adopt measures for improving the public health. We do not see how the Health Officer can be expected to do much for the city if he is to be merely a reader of the periodic returns published by an officer who knows nothing of the city. On these statistics must be based all that can be learned of our sanitary wants, except those which belong to pure scavenging, and which do not concern scientific hygiene at all, and it is as unreasonable to expect sound sanitary measures from a Health Officer who is forced to refer to his neighbour for facts, figures and conclusions, as it would be to expect good generalship from a blind officer who was compelled to trust to the eyes of his adjutant during a battle.

Government should now, under a very favourable opportunity, wash their hands of Municipal statistics, leaving the expense and responsibility with those on whom the law intended they should be imposed.

The time has come when careful analyses of these returns should be made, when they should be studied and be made useful for preserving health and for prolonging life, and when a complete annual history should be placed in the hands of the Justices, declaring what has been done for the good of the public. If the municipal wants of the city were covered by an annual expenditure of 5 lacs of rupees or £50,000, it might then be considered but just to those taxpayers that the teachings of hygiene should be secured for them; but when the annual expenditure approaches, if it does not actually reach, 30 lacs of rupees or £300,000, as it does in Bombay, that city cannot be satisfied with a neglect of the highest means for securing immunity from desease and the preservation of life. Statistics teach and direct the man of science, and much as the nasal test has been insisted upon in Bombay by some of our philosophers of the physical school, we cannot permit our readers to follow the wrong scent and forget what our best organized English Municipalities recognize as the foundation of all true sanitation,—the knowledge that is derived from an observance of facts, the collection and arrangement of data, and the application of remedial means on the true principles of scientific hygiene. If statistics teach anything, and we refuse to make the best use of our statistics, then municipal government falls short of its intention. The Act provides for a just and saving use of statistical information, and under the Act we think Government should immediately strengthen the hands of the Municipal Commissioner by placing under his sole control the statistical department of the Municipality.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH APRIL.

SINCE the fashionable world has emerged from the penitentialities of Lent and the festivities of Easter, the principal feature of its gaieties has been a succession of brilliant "bazaars," got up by various lady-leaders of Parisian dissipation, in aid of charitable societies patronized by them. The stalls having been held on these occasions by the proudest and most beautiful dames of the upper spheres of this gay capital, all these "Fancy Fairs" have proved splendid successes; that is to say, they have been crowded to suffocation, and have realised sums of money amusingly out of proportion with the intrinsic work of the objects sold. Amongst the most admired of the beautiful women, the sight of whom has constituted one of the main "attractions" of these gatherings, are three or four Americans, proclaimed, by common consent, "fairest of the fair." As several of the reigning *belles* of the American colony here are as conspicuous for the brilliance of *les beaux yeux de la cassette* of their respective papas as for the charms of their own visual organs, they are very dangerous rivals to the generally graceful, but rarely handsome, natives of this region, and are, accordingly, the objects of the most intense detestation of Parisian mammas, whose souls are perpetually vexed by seeing the highest prizes of the matrimonial lottery carried off by the fortunate daughters of "the Great Republic." Plenty of instances might be cited of fortunes and titles (some of the latter akin to royalty) thus won by American girls, to the immense disappointment and anger of maternal Paris, frustrated by these "interlopers" of the result of the patient net-spreading of successive seasons. Among other curious consequences of these intermarriages of Republican beauties with scions of European royalty may be mentioned the fact that charming Princess Helena of England, the especial darling of the widowed Queen, "on whose dominions the sun sets not," will shortly, by her approaching marriage with Prince Christian of Augustenburg, become the neice of a lady of New York, named Lee. The family of this lady established themselves, some years ago, in Paris, and speedily obtained the *entrée* of the most fashionable circles of the capital. The elder of the two daughters married Baron Wachter, Minister of Wurtemburg to the Court of the Tuileries; and the younger, soon afterwards, made a still more brilliant alliance, having captivated Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, brother of the late Reigning Duke of Augustenburg, and uncle of the present Augustenburg Princes. The marriage was solemnised at the American Embassy in this city; and the Prince and his bride started for the East on a wedding tour. Just as they had reached Beyrout, in Syria, the Prince fell ill, and died. His widow returned to Paris, to the house of her sister, Baroness Wachter, and is now about to become the aunt of an English Princess.

It would be difficult to find a second group of sisters-in-law representing interests so violently contrasted as those which will thus have been brought together under the auspices of Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, the Crown Princess of Prussia, a Princess of Augustenburg, and Princiess Alice of Hesse, which little State is menaced, like all the minor States of Germany, by what Austria calls the "insatiable land-greed" of her aggressive and unscrupulous rival, would seem to offer as pretty a set of elements for a family feud as could well be got together. In point of fact, they all seem to get on very amicably; but it can hardly be doubted that they must, at times, be conscious of a necessity for the exercise of something very like what would be called, in less exalted circles, "self-restraint." Happily for them, they are all kindly and amiable young women, and have been brought up not only in the habits of self-command so necessary in their position, but also with strong convictions on the subject of social conscientiousness, and the sanctity of domestic peace. But any lover of the latter might well shudder to think what a "bear-garden" that quiet and stately circle would become were either of its occupants animated by the ardent spirit of partizanship which distinguishes, for instance, the "thorough-going" old Duchess of Somerset, one of the most strenuous of all the many indignant friends of Denmark among the English aristocracy. The Duchess, during the whole of the Dano-German quarrel, not only wore the Danish co'ours herself, and clothed all her lacqueys in the same, but actually kept Danish flags and streamers flying from all the windows of her London mansions, invited to her *soirees* all the Danes she could lay her hands on, patronized Danish music and Danish dances, and gave incessant dinner-parties, at which only Danish dishes were admitted, and of which the bills of fare, daintily printed on yellow satin, and laid beside each plate, were printed in Danish.

The festivities of the official world are drawing to a close; the gaieties in which Paris delights will be continued for some weeks longer, but on a somewhat more restricted scale. Thus the official receptions at the Tuileries having been brought to a close with the three magnificent concerts, of which the last took place a few nights since, the Empress will shortly give the series of "Monday Evenings," the *entrée* to which, as they are of an entirely private and intimate character, is so eagerly sought after by all whose social position gives them the remotest chance of being included in the favoured list, always, for these particular *soirees*, drawn up by the fair hand of the Empress herself.

The little Prince having got successfully over his measles, is allowed to go out again, to his great satisfaction. Being endowed with a very active disposition, his little Highness has a great dislike to staying in bed; and accordingly, when having over-tired himself a few days ago, the maternal command compelled him to remain in bed some hours later than usual, his young friends Espinasse and Conneau were sent for to keep him company, Sergeant Maury, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, who instructs the Prince in military exercises, being also summoned to his room. The "Hope of France," as he lay in bed, set his three guests to play at soldiers; and having reviewed them in brilliant style, ordered them to enact the capture of a fort. While this important operation was at its height, the Empress entered, and seeing the sergeant, asked him some questions about his family. Her kind-hearted Majesty thus learned that he had a sister, the mother of three blind boys, one of whom appeared to possess considerable talent for music. Some whispering then occurred between the Empress and her son; and on its conclusion, the latter called the sergeant, and gave him an envelope containing a handsome present, saying "This is for your sister." Before leaving the room, the Empress told the delighted sergeant that she would provide for the education of his musical nephew. The little Prince then invited the sergeant to stop and dine with him and the two other boys; and got him to relate his adventures in the war of Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy.

If the future Napoleon IV. be not popular with the French people, it will not be from lack of beneficence performed in his name by his Imperial parents. The "Prince Imperial's Orphan Society," and the "Prince Imperial's Loan Society," are flourishing in magnificent style, and are really doing a vast deal of good. The report of the Committee of Patronage for Infant Asylums, of which the Empress assumed the presidency on the birth of her son, shows that 3,308 of these useful institutions are now open, receiving 383,856 children, and her Majesty, on the occasion of the Prince's birthday, has just divided a sum of 70,000 fr., among the 75 Maternal Charity Societies of France, also founded in his name.

Some amusement has been created, on both sides of the Channel, by the determination of the Bretons to get up an "Eisteddfod," or General Glorification of the old tongue, still so religiously cultivated in Wales and formerly spoken on both banks of the Channel, and the invitation just addressed, by the representatives of ancient Brittany to their brethren of Wales to come over and join in the proceedings. These will, no doubt, consist of the reading of essays asserting the superiority of the old British language to every other, of harp-playing, and the singing of extempore verses. Those distinguished Breton antiquaries, Viscount Hersant de la Villemarqué, and Count de Carné, will hold high festival in their respective Castles of Keransker and Marchallach during the "Eisteddfod" which is to be held, next autumn, at Vannes. To these two hospitable castles all the staunch Welch gentry are invited to repair; and it seems probable that the capacities of these and neighbouring dwellings will be tested to the utmost by the descendants of King Arthur and his lusty knights.

Theresa, after a good deal of coquetting with the directors of the Alcazar at Marseilles, has at last allowed that spirited, but lately dispirited, functionary to hope that she may consent to favour his establishment with a visit. The terms offered consist of a fixed sum of money (said to be something fabulous), a special train from Paris, a grand reception at the Marseilles terminus, with the sheriff, and aldermen, and a crowd of young ladies in white muslin, a superb suite of apartments and a carriage and four, during her stay, an unlimited supply of magnificent bouquets (the "Phenician City" is famous for its flowers), and a benefit on the eve of her departure.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH APRIL.

MESSRS. CHOREMI, MELLOR & Co., of this city, have furnished the following report on the market, written expressly for the *Bombay Gazette*:—

Since our last advices cotton has experienced a serious decline in Liverpool, fair Egyptian having touched 18¼d., and middling American 13½d., the fear of disturbances between the Continental Powers, aided by a continuance of large receipts and declining market in America, being the chief causes which have influenced prices to such an extent. The increase of stock at Liverpool also added to the alarm, and for a few days a sort of panic took possession of holders, resulting in many and large forced sales.

The downward course of the market appeared to be arrested in the early part of the last week, an advance of ½d. to ¾d. having been secured in American, with more firmness in Egyptian sorts. Manchester, however, not responding, the market was very dull for two or three days, and on the receipt of further accounts from America of a more favourable nature, considerable strength was infused amongst the dealers —consumers eager to buy at low prices, while speculators were firm in their demands for higher rates. The consequence is that Egyptian was quoted yesterday at 20d., with an advance of ½d. on American sorts, and large sales effected.

The effect of all this here has been to bring business to a stand still, buyers having withdrawn from the market, and sellers being less eager to press sales at correspondingly low rates. The receipts from the interior have been unusually small during the fortnight; and accounts from the country say that at the receiving points there are light stocks.

We hear that "the Pachas" have evinced a greater disposition to sell, being pretty well assured that from late events it would be very unsafe to assume that prices have fallen to the level demanded by the startling discoveries of large stocks, &c., lately disclosed.

We quote to-day Fair open-ginned 21d., but, as may be inferred from the preceding remarks, the quotation is nominal, and the past week has been practically a holiday.

The prospects of the coming season are good, and should the Nile, which has never been known to be as low as it is at present, rise at a favourable time, the crop is expected from the breadth of land brought this year under cultivation at least to equal that of 1864-65, viz., 3,000,000 cantars.

The receipts of Cotton from the Interior from 1st Oct. 1865 to 25th April 1866	768,232	Cantars.
Stock on 1st October 1865— Estimated 150,000 to	200,000	,,
Receipts for same period last year	1,682,503	,,
Do. from 13th April to 25th April	15,461	,,
Do. same time last year	30,261	,,
Sales 13th April to 25th April	2,304	,,
Shipment to Liverpool 13th April to 25th April	4,005	Bales.
Do. same time last year	5,018	
Total Shipment to Liverpool 1st Oct. to 25th April	148,031	
For same period last year	173,578	

Stock of Cotton in Alexandria.
to date

Cantars	50,000	Pachas.
,,	80,000	Other kinds.
Cantars...	130,000	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA.
1st October 1865 to 25th April 1866.

Receipts in Cantars.			Shipments to Liverpool in Bales.				To France in Bales		To Austria in Bales.		Total to all Ports in Bales.	
Date.	1866	Same time 1865.	Date.	Steamers.	1866.	Same time 1865.	1866.	Same time 1865.	1866.	Same time 1865.	1866.	Same time 1865.
1865 Oct. 1 to 1866 Apr. 11	768,232	1,652,242	Oct. 1 to Apr. 12	Fowarded	144,026	168,560	23,547	33,144	8,887	7,503	176,460	209,212
,, 13 ,, 25	15,461	30,261	,, 14	Ash Fort...	750							
			,, 15	Petersburg	1,400							
			,, 16	Italian ...	587							
			,, 21	Atlas ...	768							
			,, 21	Arcadia ...	500							
					4,005	5,018	701	73	678	...	5,384	5,091
	783,693	1,682,503			148,031	173,358	24,248	33,217	9,565	7,503	181,844	214,303

Exchange 97, and little doing.
Freight ¼d. per lb.

Mr. Sandford has published a useful work on "Cotton growing in British India and in the Ottoman Empire," which embodies some considerations and figures of interest. Remarking on the importance of the Turkish and Egyptian fields of supply, now that the conditions of negro labour in America have been so radically and permanently changed, he observes:—

> The magnitude of the interests in jeopardy, and now depending on the organisation of labour brought to bear on cotton cultivation, requires that the condition, and the interests and the feelings of Eastern cotton cultivators should be earnestly studied and conciliated. The Eastern cotton cultivator, in many instances, depends on the money-lender, from whom, often at exorbitant interest, he receives advances to enable him to pay his land assessment, or other government tax, and his expenses of cultivation, and preparation for market. In cases of unfavourable seasons, his efforts are fruitless, and the unfortunate cultivator is not unfrequently at the mercy of a pitiless usurer. He often even becomes a penniless outcast. The supply of cotton from the East is thus vitally influenced, under actual government policy, by the dominant action of this money-lending class of unenviable notoriety. Cordial co-operation between Lancashire cotton consumers and Eastern Governments is, therefore, a paramount necessity; in the absence of which many millions of money will be wantonly sacrificed by both parties. Eastern progress has recently been effected with little aid from Europe, and it is worth while making enquiry as to whose hands the largest portion of the fifty millions sterling, expended by Lancashire in 1864 on Eastern cotton, has fallen into.

He then gives the following return of the quantities and computed values of cotton, wool, into England from Turkey and Egypt:—

		In 12 months		In 11 months	In 12 months
1860 Egypt	Cwts.	392,447	Value	£1,246,346	....
1861 ,, ...	,,	365,108	,,	1,279,840	....
1862 ,, ...	,,	526,897	,,	2,816,839	....
1862 Turkey	,,	41,212	,,	187,408	....
1863 Egypt	,,	835 289	,,	7,160,188	£8,841,557
1863 Turkey	,,	110,294	,,	582,353	1,032,298
1864 Egypt	,,	1,120,479	,,	11,676,522	14,300,507
1864 Turkey	,,	169,234	,,	1,585,493	1,745,878
1865 Egypt	,,	1,578,912	,,	11,243,769	13 906,641
1865 Turkey	,,	223,132	,,	982,403	1,276,711

And the following as the imports into Marseilles during 1863-5:—

1863 Egypt	Kilos	9,001,838	nearly	cwts.	200,000
1863 Turkey	,,	7,761,143	,,	,,	160,000
1864 Egypt	,,	15,302,556	exceeding	,,	300,000
1864 Turkey	,,	9,343,062	,,	,,	180,000
1865 Egypt	,,	probably about		,,	400,000
1865 Turkey	,,	probably about		,,	200,000

In return, cotton yarns and manufactures were exported from England to Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in the quantities and of the declared values that follow:—

1860.	lbs. Yarns 19,627,845	....	value	£738,891
	Yards Manufactures	312,006,419	,,	4,320,666
1861.	lbs. Yarns 8,818,415	....	,,	407,762
	Yards. Manufactures	291,907,134	,,	3,614,221
1862.	lbs Yarns 5,619,260	....	,,	330,500
	Yards Manufactures	224,896,697	,,	3,407,455
1863.	lbs Yarns 6,225,920	....	,,	598,835
	Yards. Manufactures	319,723,071	,,	6,341,015
1864.	lbs. Yarns 6,825,054	....	,,	809,623
	Yards Manufactures	300,932,767	,,	7,276,845
1865.	lbs. Yarns 8,037,671	....	,,	681,185
	Yards. Manufactures	305,075,858	,,	6,966,372

On the unsatisfactory operation of the tariff on this staple, Mr. Sandford with reason remarks:—

> The Turkish Commercial Treaty of 1861 is observed with fidelity in Egypt; Tariff being set aside. In Turkey—Tariff of 1861, on cotton yarns and manufactures, assessed on low prices of 1861, renders principle of Treaty, 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, illusory; unless revision of Tariff, as to those articles, be accorded sooner than the nominated date of 7 years. The case of cotton during the last four years has been quite exceptional; but, this single article of itself is of sufficient magnitude to be taken especially into consideration, apart from other Tariff considerations.

The mercantile community are complaining of the management of the Railway, the Post Office, the Custom House, and the Police, and at the reception H. H. the Viceroy gave yesterday at the Palace Ras-el-tin here, several European merchants spoke to him. One said very plainly that the Government monopolized the railway, that he had had goods lying at the railway for three weeks, some of them were of a perishable nature, and that he had suffered a loss of 40,000 francs. Another said he had lost a large quantity of goods, and that the officials refuse to re-imburse him, and indeed would not give him a civil answer. Another said that the system of bribery at the Railway and Custom House is disgraceful: that from the Government taking the lightermen, goods are often six weeks on board ship, no labourers being found to discharge the lighters: that there is no accommodation provided to receive the merchandize imported, and that the present accommodation at the arsenal for the reception of machinery is quite inadequate. Another said that the half of the letters he despatched up-country have never been delivered, and he believes he does not receive all the letters sent to him; and, independent of the fact that letters are not always sent on the day they are posted, he knows that the letters have been opened and the information they contain sold in the Cotton Market! that, owing to the want of postage stamps, the post office clerks charge what they please on letters, and rarely give the proper change. Another told him that the master of a vessel consigned to his management, related the fact of having been forced to give £30 to the weigher of a cargo of coal brought out for the Egyptian Government, before he could get a receipt for the quantity stated in the bill of lading, the weigher telling him if he did not give him that amount he would make him out 50 tons short. He gave the amount, got the receipt for the bill of lading, kept 30 tons of coal belonging to the Government which he sold for £30, so that the owner of the ship would not, through the rascality of the Government employés, be robbed! Then, about the police, he was told that there was no security for life or property, and that many robberies, accompanied by violence, occurred daily; that nobody carried either money or jewellry about them; that in open day men were shot, stabbed, robbed, and murdered; that the Russian Consul a few ago was attacked, stabbed in the arm, robbed of everything he had, which included 400 napoleons, and is now laid up seriously ill; that all these acts of violence occur, and the miscreants, from the inefficiency of the police, are seldom captured. To all this and a great deal more he listened with evident impatience, but he said he would confer with his Minister on the subject, and, turning to the Prefect of Police, he said apparently in earnest that it was time he took charge of that department of the administration himself. His Highness, it is said, is going to Constantinople, but when, nobody knows. It was reported that the object of his visit is to tender his thanks in person to the Sultan for the cordiality of the *hatt* lately conveyed to his Highness on the subject of the Suez Canal.

The chief item of interest from Constantinople has been the hasty departure of Mustapha Fazyl Pasha for Europe, on "permission to travel." On Tuesday he received his passports, with an intimation that he was "at liberty" to leave the capital within twenty-four hours, and sailed accordingly in the following day's steamer for Naples and France. This affair has of course been the talk of the week, and is explained by the continued unpalatableness of the Prince's economic counsels in high places. The effect of it has consequently not been favourable to the Government,—banishment of the monitor being logically regarded as no answer to his arguments for reform. In the true interests of the Porte itself, both locally and abroad, the incident is to be regretted.

The following is an extract of a letter received from Beyrout:—

> The East is pre-eminently a land of intrigue, and the Governor-General, as if conscious of these sinister machinations directed against him, is said to be playing a turn of the cards after his own method. He recently paid a visit to the Maronite Patriarch at Bherké, in Kesrouan, where, it is reported that, amongst other things, he took counsel with his eminence upon a plan of reconciliation with Karam, so as to baffle the exclusively Turkish design just hinted at. It is further asserted that if it had not been for the timely support of Daoud Pasha by France, the central government would not have sent a general of the mark of Dervish Pasha, with so strong a force to back him, to suppress the insurrection. A well-supported rumour is afloat that the French Government has sent positive directions by telegraph to its Consul-general here to give no aid to Karam in escaping on board a French vessel in order to find his way to France. On the other hand, Daoud Pasha is said to have promised the Emir that no obstacle would be put in the way of his drawing the rents of his property in the Lebanon, and that every facility would be afforded him to live abroad.
>
> A letter just received from Aleppo states that the late governor, Izzet Pasha, is about to be tried on the serious charge of having conspired with a number of Moslem effendis to keep up the price of corn, forcing the poor people to buy at 30 and 40 per cent higher than the legitimate price, thus producing severe and wide-spread distress. The strong *ex parte* substantiation of these charges led to the ex-governor's suspension during inquiry.
>
> I am sorry to report that the crops throughout Syria, which have been all along unusually promising, are now menaced with attack by the locusts. These scourges, swarming in from the south, have made their appearance here this very day, precisely on the same day upon which they first showed themselves last year. The people are greatly excited at this visitation, which it is feared may be succeeded by epidemics. Sober thinkers, however, do not share these exaggerated alarms, as we are certainly in a better position at present on this grave matter than we were at the same period last year.
>
> The latest news from Orenbourg is interesting. The Russian *corps d'armée* destined for operations against Bokhara is now fully organised, and musters a force of 53,000 men of all arms. General Romanowski has been appointed to the chief command, and amongst the officers serving with him are Prince Simon Woronzoff, and Prince Bariatinski, who captured Schamyl and subjugated the Caucasus. The magnitude of the force about to take the field seems to indicate some ulterior object beyond that of merely exacting satisfaction for the recent insult offered to Russia by the arrest of her representative and his suite. The new Khan of Khokand proposed to the Russian commander to supplement his large force with an auxiliary corps of native troops, but his offer was declined, and the general is reported to have said in the course of his interview with Koudaiar Khan:—"It was a remark of Napoleon's that the Russian army was like a wall that must be battered down bit by bit, but notwithstanding the lapse of years and the succession of grave events that wall is still as upright and indestructible as ever."
>
> A telegram received at the Porte during the week states that Joseph Karam has not left Syria, but has taken refuge with an Arab chief beyond the Kesrouan, who obeying the Bedouin law of hospitality, refuses to give him up. The revolt however is reported to be at an end.

Several cases of highway robbery by English sailors have occurred in Alexandria during the last ten days. Two have been convicted and summarily sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Malta. A sort of plague has broken out in a village near Suez. The victims drop in the street as if they were shot. Their appearance at first is that of brown paper, and immediately afterward they become as black as charcoal.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, 5-43 P. M.

THE Bombay mail of April 14th has arrived.

The prices in the Cotton market are barely maintained, but American Cotton, Surats, and long staples are not quotably lower.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

Fair Western 9¾d.; market dull.

Bengal Cotton 7¼d. to 7¾d.

Total sales to-day 8,000 bales.

Sales of Surats to-day 2,000 bales.

Total imports to-day 6,000 bales; of Surats, none.

Bank discount 7 per cent. The money market is firm; and supplies are good, but another increase of rate is anticipated.

The panic in the money market continues.

Immediate war on the Continent is expected.

Italy is endeavouring to raise a loan in England.

Consols 86½.

The dispute respecting the amalgamation of the Bank of Hindustan with the Imperial Bank of China has been taken into the Court of Chancery.

By Indian Telegraph.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 11TH MAY.

Money Market easy.

Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2s. 1d.

Bank of Madras shares Rs. 77 to Rs. 78 per cent. premium; in demand.

Western Cotton Rs. 210 per candy.

Freights nominal; no enquiry.

KURRACHEE, 12TH MAY.

Major General Sir Robert W. Honner, Bombay Infantry, Commanding the Sind Division of the Army, is dangerously ill from an attack of paralysis.

GALLE, 11th May.

French Mail steamer *Imperatrice*, from China, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 11th May.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Galle.

GWADUR, 12th May.

Mail steamer *Penang* left for Kurrachee.

GALLE, 12th May.

Mail steamer *Donnai*, from Suez, anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 12th May.

Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Vizagapatam.

MADRAS, 13th May.

Steamer *Simla*, from Calcutta, in sight.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE American ship *J. P. Whitney*, J. G. Avery, Commander, which arrived on Saturday last from the port of Boston, has brought a large quantity of ice, besides apples and sundries. The Government Ice House (Stearns, Hobart, & Co.'s) will be opened to-day for the sale of ice.

THE Customs return shows that there were 4,521,804 lbs. or 7,065 candies and 204 lbs., of cotton shipped from the different ports in Sind during the month of April last to London and Liverpool. It was valued at Rs. 18,92,185.

THE following ships, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, have passed St. Helena:—*Duleep Singh* March 8th, *Martaban* March 15th, *Howden* March 20th, *Thomas Hamlin*, March 13th. *Lancastrian* left Table Bay March 7th, *Pensecola* March 19th, *Cosmopolite* March 6th.

THE following vessels have been spoken:—*City of Agra*, Bombay to Liverpool March 2nd, lat. 28 S. long 9 E. *Gilbert Thomson*, London to Bombay, March 9, lat. 14 S. long. 23 W. *Montrose*, Liverpool to Bombay, April 8th, lat. 39 N. long. 10 W.

THE following passengers arrived on Saturday per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, Captain Kingcome, from Malabar Coast:—Captain Pope; Mr. and Mrs. Aldringer, and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. Walker; Mr. Leith; Captain Stevenson; and Mr. E. Fernandez.

ON Saturday last the Senior Magistrate sentenced Damjee Gopall to rigorous imprisonment for three months, on his pleading guilty to a charge of stealing a silver neck ring, two pairs of anklets, some toe rings, and Rs. 40 in cash.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Governor Higginson*, Captain Saunders, from Kurrachee:—Lieutenant Colonel Goldsmid; Major Smith; Brigadier General Wilde; Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett; Dr. McConnell; Mr. Hatteroth; Lieut. Froste; Mr. E. Fogg; Mr. S. Mansfield; Mr. and Mrs. De Visient; Mr. McPherson; Dr. Lalor; Mr. Lamb and child.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoy.
For Southampton.—Mr. Michael McEvoy and Doctor Lalor.

A PORTUGUESE, named Salvador Francis, who has been ten times in jail, was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. Brown, the Magistrate, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail, for stealing wearing apparel of the value of ten rupees, belonging to Mr. Brice Gordon, a student apprentice at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) this evening:—

March	"Louisen"	Kubner.
Selection	"Don Pasquale"	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Serenade"	Balfe.
Selection	"Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Valses	"Kate Kearney"	Coote.
Polka	"Jenny L'Hirondelle"	Lachner.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 8 hours 52 minutes, min. 0 hour 30 minutes. From Madras, max. 31 hours 49 minutes, min. 19 hours 32 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 32 hours 35 minutes, min. 18 hours 18 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 24 hours 31 minutes, min. 2 hours 3 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 10th. Oldest dates:—From United Kingdom, 8th; Continent of Europe, 7th May.

AN inquest was held on Saturday last, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of a sepoy belonging to the 4th Rifle Regiment, named Heernack. It appears that about three weeks ago the deceased was run over by a four-wheeled carriage in the Marine Lines, and was admitted into the regimental hospital, from whence he was discharged on the 11th instant. He returned to his house at 9 A. M., and complained of pains in his chest on the left side. At about 6 P. M. deceased was standing in the verandah of his house, when suddenly he coughed and immediately fell down. He was placed in a bed and died immediately afterwards. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from serous apoplexy.

THE BUTCHERS AGAIN.—On Saturday last, a butcher, named Hossana Lingoo, was charged before Mr. F. L. Brown with exposing for sale in his shop, at Camateepoora, the carcase of a goat unfit for human food. He was charged under Section 197 of Act II. of 1865. The prisoner urged in defence that he was a new man, and did not know that the goat was bad. The market peon and Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Officer for the city of Bombay, were examined. The latter gentleman stated that on the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, the inspector of markets, Mr. Higgins, brought to his office the basket containing the carcase of a goat. He examined it, and found traces of disease. He thought that the meat was perfectly unfit for food. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following:—In reading over the *Home News* of the 10th April I find there the death of Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, who formerly commanded the passenger ship *Cambridge* from London to this port, and I believe owned the greater portion of that ship. He went from this port to China in 1839, and on reaching Singapore heard of the great disturbance in China, and there being no man of war there at that time, he at once at his own expense purchased several heavy guns and ammunition, and on his arrival in Hongkong fitted the *Cambridge* out as a man of war for the protection of the British ships and property then laying at anchor in that port, and did much good. Captain Lemon, now in this port, commanding the ship *John Stuart*, was a near relative of Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, and joined him in this port as his chief officer when the ship went to China, and was a great assistance to Sir Joseph, and rendered good service to the British community at that time, and has ever been highly respected in China since.

THEFT OF A COCK.—Rama Malloo was charged on Saturday last, before the Senior Magistrate, with stealing a young cock, worth five annas, the property of Shaik Ali Goolam Moideen. The prosecutor informed His Worship that he had reared the cock from young chickenhood along with a hen, its mate, which he produced in Court. He could identify it by the beautiful marks on and under its neck, and by its peculiarly elegant crown. He lost it on Friday afternoon from near his door at Colaba, and shortly afterwards found it near the house of the prisoner, who had sold it to another person. The prisoner, on the other hand, swore that the cock was his special favourite, and produced a hen, its mate, which he had brought up along with it. His Worship not knowing exactly how to proceed in this state of affairs, hinted at the probability that, if let loose, the cock would voluntarily go to its own hen, and then the disputed question of identity might be solved. Before it was resolved to carry the suggestion into effect, the prosecutor, however, called a witness, who swore that the cock was his neighbour's, the prosecutor's. The prisoner, on the other hand, called his landlady, who affirmed positively that the cock was her tenant's, the prisoner's, property. Under these circumstances of disputed ownership, the balance of evidence on either side being nearly equal, His Worship decided that the prosecutor ought to have called the person to whom, as he alleged, the prisoner sold the cock; but as he had not done so, the prisoner was given the benefit of a doubt in his Worship's mind, and ordered to be discharged. Prisoner accordingly left the Court in possession of the much coveted cock.

A MEETING of the creditors of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee was held on Thursday, but in the absence of any proper statement from insolvent showing the present position of his affairs, a committee was appointed to prepare such a statement to be produced at another meeting of the creditors to be held in the ensuing week. We regret to hear that, in reference to this estate, the guarantee which was given by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy last year, seems likely to be a source of litigation in our Law Courts, but in the hope that a satisfactory arrangement as to this guarantee may be concluded at the meeting of creditors next week we refrain from further notice of it in the meantime—*Saturday Review, May 12.*

WE trust the anxiety produced by the decline which has just taken place in cotton will effectually do away with two very loose practices which have gradually been allowed to grow up in our midst, and by which many small native shippers, as well as others whose operations are on a more extensive scale, are allowed to trade far beyond their legitimate means. The first of these practices is that of European firms taking consignments and advancing money to the shipper to enable him to buy the cotton thus consigned. We think that if the cotton dealers do not give such shippers credit for the few days which necessarily intervene between the buying of cotton and the proceeds of bills drawn against the shipment, the shippers are doubtful and should rather be avoided than encouraged. It is only but a few days since a respectable native shipper appeared in the police court to answer a charge of having obtained Rs. 30,000 from a European firm on the faith of a consignment for which documents were not afterwards forthcoming. The second loose practice is somewhat similar, with this difference only, that it can be conducted on a larger scale, and with a corresponding risk to the Banks who adopt it as one of their modes of doing business. We allude to Banks buying Document bills with the promise of documents the following mail or perhaps a month afterwards. At the present moment we believe we are correct in saying that many lacs have been drawn against shipments, documents for which are, if procurable at all, to be had only after much difficulty. Proceedings in the police court at the instance of one of our Banks against an influential native shipper were only delayed during the week to enable him to refund the money thus advanced to him by the Bank. It is by facilities such as these that reckless overtrading is encouraged, and when adverse times do come these firms generally experience greater leniency than smaller ones whose business has been conducted in a more legitimate manner.—*Id.*

WE referred some time ago to the contemplated publication of the Diary of a Journey across Arabia, found among the *Bombay Records*. The work has now appeared; and we may mention, incidentally, that this is one of the results of Major Candy's explorations in the Record Office. The voyage was performed in 1819 by Captain G. F. Sadlier, H. M.'s 47th Regiment. He wore no disguise as our modern travellers do, but wore his uniform and went in his true character; and though unattended by any force, traversed the entire peninsula in safety. He has not a word about the Sabaism which Mr. Palgrave found so extensively prevailing.—*Guardian, May 12.*

COLONEL BIRDWOOD'S escape in the train the other day was truly remarkable. He was in the brake-van of a goods' train waiting at Nandoor for the up-passenger train; he was lying on an iron cot; his carriage was the last of five

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that were on the line, the rest being on the siding. The passenger train came at full speed, and smashed the four waggons and trucks in front of the brake-van to atoms. The van escaped destruction by the giving way of a chain. The colonel was thrown with great violence from his cot to the end of the van, and struck the floor with his forehead and knees. He received five bruises, but they were happily all very slight. What also is worthy of note is that his son, Lieut. Gordon Birdwood, was in the passenger train; his carriage was smashed on one side, and four of the passenger carriages were more or less broken. Happily no lives were lost and no severe injuries sustained.—*Id.*

The detachment of Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, which was stationed at Khandalla since last November in consequence of the Asseerghur tank going through a course of cleaning, this detachment has left Khandalla on the 8th instant, by the 4 P. M.'s train for Asseerghur, under the command of Captain Belling—*Poona Observer, May* 12.

LAUNCH.—There was launched on the 17th instant, from the yard of Messrs. A. Hall and Co., at Aberdeen, a ship of 2,000 tons register, and 3,500 tons burthen. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 300 feet; breadth, 40 feet 6 inches; depth, 28 feet. This splendid ship is built on the composite principle, having an entire iron frame, with teak planking, and will class 13 years A 1 on Lloyd's Register. She is fitted with iron lower masts and bowsprit, topmasts, lower and double topsailyards of steel, standing rigging of galvanised wire. She has three complete decks; the cabins are on the middle deck instead of in a poop, and the erections on the upper deck are entirely for the crew. She is intended as an addition to the fleet of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell, in the Australian trade, and is to be commanded by Captain Swanson, late of the *Duncan Dunbar*, under whose superintendence she is being fitted up. The arrangements being completed, the vessel received the name of *Sobraon* from Miss Hall, and glided into the water amid the cheers of thousands who had assembled.

THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMER "TOR."—This vessel, which has just been built and engined by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, for the Viceroy of Egypt, under the orders of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, made a trial trip at Southampton on 25th March. The *Tor* has been constructed for the service of the Viceroy on the Red Sea, and is intended to act as a tender for the relief and provisioning of the numerous lighthouses which have been erected along the coast of that sea by the present Viceroy and his predecessor, and for this purpose she has good accommodation for a considerable number of men, together with space for large quantities of stores or cargo. She is also fitted with two guns, one of them mounted as a pivot on the forecastle, so that the vessel may be used for the suppression of the illicit slave trade which is carried on to a great extent along the coasts, and which the Viceroy is determined to suppress. The *Tor* is a smart-looking vessel, rigged as a threemasted topsail schooner, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 200 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; tonnage, builders' measurement, 690 tons. The hull is constructed of iron, and is subdivided by bulk heads into several watertight compartments. The woodwork of decks and other parts exposed to the weather is of teak, as being most durable in a hot climate; and the arrangements of cabins for officers and passengers, and also the accommodation for crew, are of the most complete description. The engines are two separate pairs, of 70-horse power each, or 140-horse power collectively. They are direct-acting trunk engines, having cylinders of 28 inches effective diameter, and a length of stroke of 18 inches, each driving a separate screw working under the counters, and so arranged as to work entirely independent of one another, so that one may be worked ahead and the other astern. The boilers are tubular, having 3,200 feet of heating surface. During Wednesday's trial the engines indicated more than 4½ times their nominal power, making about 104 revolutions, and working throughout without any heated bearings, the boilers giving an abundant supply of steam. In order to prove the advantage of the double-screw system in manœuvring vessels, as soon as the party had embarked in the dock, the *Tor* was got under way and taken out of dock without having a single rope to the quays, and worked down the Itchen (the tide being low at the time) with the rudder lashed amidships, the facility with which she was turned and started ahead being most remarkable. The *Tor* proceeded down the Southampton Water, and joined company with *Mongolia*, one of the Peninsular and Oriental steam fleet, which was just starting on her voyage to the Red Sea, and the two vessels ran together as far as the Needles, each doing its best to pass the other, but proving a fair match in speed, which was estimated at about twelve knots per hour. After leaving the *Mongolia* some experiments were made on board the *Tor* in turning circles, when it was found that, when going ahead with the engine and astern with the other, the vessel circled round on her centre without making any headway, the complete circle being made in about six minutes. No regular trials of speed could be made on the measured mile, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, but on a former trial at Liverpool the vessel attained a rate of 11½ knots at full speed, and nine knots when driven by one engine alone, the other being stopped, and the screw disconnected. By this arrangement half the engine power may be used with a comparatively small reduction in speed, but with great economy in fuel, besides giving the opportunity on long voyages of doing any repairs that may be necessary at one engine while working with the other. The trial of the *Tor* was considered very satisfactory by the nautical and scientific gentlemen on board, among whom were Captain Hands, R. N., Admiral Superintendent of Mail Packets at Southampton; Messrs. Allen, Bailey, A. Lamb, J. Davidson, and the commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers in port, together with other officials, and also Mr. H. Laird, one of the firm of Laird Brothers, and Mr. Bevis, the head of their engineering establishment. The *Tor* is commanded by Captain Perrins, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, and is also officered and manned from their staff, and, after filling up with coal, she will start from Southampton for her destination.—*The Times.*

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER "KOINA."

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THE following testimonial was presented to Captain Baldwin, of the B. and B. S. S. Company's steamer *Koina*, by the passengers, at the termination of her last outward voyage:—

DEAR CAPTAIN BALDWIN,—We are unwilling to leave the *Koina* without expressing our thanks to you for the anxiety you have always shown to meet our wishes and make the voyage pleasant to us. We attribute it to your care that the table and the other comforts of the ship have been all we could desire. We sincerely trust that you may make many voyages as successful as this has been, and as agreeable to all concerned.

W. C. PEPYS,
MARY NIGHTINGALE,
ISABEL BAUMGARTIN,
MATILDA NEWTON,
&c. &c. &c.

Suez, 23rd April.

ADDRESS TO J. F. HORE, ESQUIRE, BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PLEADERS' ASSOCIATION.

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ON Wednesday, the 9th instant, a deputation of four pleaders waited on Mr. Hore, to present the following address on behalf of the Pleaders' Association. They were very kindly received by the retiring Judge:—

To JAMES FRAZER HORE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—It is with deep regret we write that, after an honourable and useful career of nearly fifteen years, you are about to leave the shores of India, probably for ever.

Those fifteen years have, among other changes, witnessed in Western India the rise and growth of a class of men, who, we trust, are destined to play a not unimportant part in the history of their country, especially in connection with that department of Government which relates to the administration of law and justice in India. It must be a source of satisfaction to you that you have contributed in no small measure, in your capacity both as Judge and Professor, towards the production and maintenance of this new class of native lawyers.

As citizens and as members of the Pleaders' Association whom you have laid under deep and lasting obligations, we feel ourselves called upon to express to you the grateful sense of the esteem and affection we entertain towards you. None have admired more than ourselves the varied abilities, the assiduity and discrimination you brought to bear on the discharge of your judicial functions, while, on the other hand, we feel we cannot adequately convey to you the high sense of our appreciation of the zeal and care with which you imparted legal instruction in the Government Law School.

We trust you will kindly accept this cordial expression of our feelings with a view to preserve amongst us the likeness of one who has endeared himself so much to us by the exercise of the offices of kindness and courtesy; we take the liberty to request that you will be so good as to sit for your portrait on your arrival in England.

Wishing you a safe and happy voyage to your native land, we beg to remain, &c.

(Here follows the signatures of the members of the Association.)

Mr. Hore in reply expressed himself something to the following effect:—Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of pleasure and pride that I have listened to the very flattering address which has just been delivered to me by Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Pleaders' Association. No greater compliment can be offered to a Judge than the assurance that he has gained the good opinion and confidence of the public, and of those who usually practice before him; and it is therefore highly gratifying to me to find that I have to a great extent secured the latter, and that my endeavours to mete out even-handed justice to all parties have been recognised and appreciated. I feel that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the pleaders, as well as to every member of the legal profession who is in the habit of attending my Court, from the uniform courtesy, kindness, and consideration which they have ever manifested and extended towards me. And I feel this the more as I fear that at times and in the hurry of business I may have been betrayed into the utterance of expressions or opinions which were hurtful to the feelings of those to whom they were addressed, or to whom they were intended to apply. If such be the case I can only say that I deeply regret the occurrence, and must crave the forgiveness of those who I may thus have offended. I have ever taken, and shall always continue to take, a very deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the members of the Law School; and nothing will afford me greater pleasure than to hear that they have achieved even greater success than the very great success they have already attained. A wide field of honour and usefulness has been thrown open to them, and there is nothing to prevent their aspiring and rising to some of the highest and most honourable appointments in the Presidency. I can assure you that I duly and deeply appreciate the kindly feelings which dictated the presentation of this address, and the request that I will sit for my portrait I gladly accede to; and, in taking leave, wish you every happiness and prosperity.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A RESPECTABLE NATIVE FIRM.

MR. CRAWFORD, Solicitor, appeared on Friday evening last before the Senior Magistrate, and said he was sorry he had to apply for a warrant on the information of the Manager of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East. The information was not read in Court, but was handed to his Worship, who, after reading it, was of opinion that, so far as disclosed in the document before him, the case appeared to be one of non-payment, and that he did not see any evidence of a dishonest intention at the time the promise was given. On the contrary, the conduct of the party (whose name was not mentioned) negatived any supposition of a fraudulent intention. Mr. Crawford argued that it was a case of criminal breach of trust; but his Worship maintained that there was not sufficient evidence of that upon the information. Mr. Crawford, therefore, left the Court, expressing his intention to produce a fuller information the following day.

On Saturday last, the following information was lodged before His Worship by Mr John Beattie, Manager of the Commercial Bank Corporation:—

"I, John Beattie, do hereby make oath and state that I am agent in Bombay of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, and that, in such capacity, I, on or about the 5th day of April last, agreed to purchase from the firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy bills of exchange for £8,000 sterling, drawn on their corresponding house in London, of S. P. Framjee and Co., such bills to be secured by delivery to the Bank of shipping documents for 500 bales of cotton. And I further say that, after the agreement for such purchase was made, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, a partner in the said firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, told me that the said 500 bales of cotton were not then ready for shipment, but that, as he required the money at once, he would feel obliged if I would pay his firm the proceeds of the said bills at once, on his guarantee and assurance that the shipping documents would be delivered to the Bank as soon as the cotton, which the bills was drawn against, was ready. On the faith of such assurance I complied with Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee's request; and the proceeds of the said bill, amounting to Rs. 73,846-2-4, were accordingly paid. Shipping documents for 312 of the 500 bales of cotton have been received by the Bank, but for the remaining 188 bales no documents have been delivered,—the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, on the contrary, having admitted to me that his said firm are not in possession of such last-mentioned bales, and that they have applied the entire proceeds of the said bill, which purported to be drawn against the same, for the general purposes of their business. I, therefore, charge the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee with cheating the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, and with criminal breach of trust, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

"And I further say that, from information I have received, I believe that the said firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy was not in a position, at the time the agreement to purchase the said bills was made, to fulfil their engagement to deliver the whole of the said shipping documents as guaranteed, and that the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee knew that his said firm was, and would be, so unable. And I lastly say that, in transactions of this nature, it is invariably understood that the cotton, against which the bill is drawn, is in the possession of the shipper, but only not ready for shipment; and that I was all along under this belief in the present instance. I charge the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee with criminal breach of trust in having dishonestly misappropriated or converted the same to his own use, inasmuch as he was entrusted with the same by the said Bank under the said agreement; and if the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, or his said firm, had not such cotton in his or their possession at the time I bought the said bills, I charge the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee with inducing me to believe that he had, and thereby to advance money on the said bills, which I otherwise should not have done."

His Worship, on the above information being sworn, ordered a summons to issue, returnable on Tuesday the 22nd inst.

KHANDEISH COTTON.

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THE following papers were on Saturday placed at the disposal of the Press by Government:—

A letter from L. R. Ashburner, Esq., Collector of Khandeish, to A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, dated 3rd April:—"In continuation of my letter dated the 17th March I have the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Brice, Managing Director of the East India Cotton Agency, enclosing the following extracts of the opinions of Cotton merchants in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association on the quality and value of the new Khandeish cotton."

From J. Wilkinson Zetley, dated Liverpool, 29th January 1866.—"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favour of the 26th instant, and great satisfaction on handling you the accompanying report. I should like to know what seed was used, as No. 2 shows staple of great pureness, strength, and silkiness. It is a great credit to our Company to have provided, cleaned, and ginned such cotton."

Report from Messrs. Hollinshead, Zetley and Co., Liverpool, dated 29th January 1866, upon two samples of East India Cotton received Overland on account of the East India Cotton Agency, Limited. "No. 1.—Good in colour, clean, well got up, and of good staple; almost equal to anything we have ever seen. No. 2.—Very similar, but in comparison more yellow in colour, and in staple rather more silky. We value both or other at 18 pence per lb. to-day, being only half pence per lb. below the value of middling quality of upland American cotton. Such cotton if in quantity would soon meet with a large consumption."

From Messrs. Kelly and Co., dated Glasgow, 29th January 1866.—"The sample of cotton referred to is to hand. We are much pleased with the quality. It has been exceedingly well managed in the cleaning, made really clean, and yet the staple preserved. It is to be hoped the high prices quoted will be deemed sufficient encouragement to increase the production."

From Messrs. Barker, Nephew and Co., dated London, 18th January 1866.—"We have now the pleasure to hand you report on the sample of new crop of Khandeish cotton; good colour and clean, fine silky staple (chiefly long), but irregular; value to-day about 18 pence per lb. The sample has been much admired, and is very similar to Hinghunghat. Middling Orleans is selling at 19¼*d* per lb., and plenty of Bowed Georgia a little below middling at 18*d*. to 18¼*d*. per lb. So that your Khandeish, you see, ranks very high, and we should have no difficulty in selling any quantity for arrival to-day at about 17*d*. per lb."

Extract from Proceedings of Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association as published in the *Cotton Supply Reporter* of February 1st, 1866.—"At the usual meeting held on Tuesday, January 30th, a letter was read from the East India Cotton Agency Company of Bombay, accompanying two small sample bales of the new crop of cotton produced in Khandeish from fine seed introduced by the Collector of that district from the neighbouring Talooks around Akote in West Berar, and confirming the statements previously received from the Revenue Department of Bombay as to the success of the experiment thus made. A greatly improved quality has been grown, and the cotton is worth *at least* double the price which the inferior mixed kinds hitherto produced in Khandeish would have obtained. The Collector, Mr. Ashburner, has been ably assisted by Mr. P. W. Hewett, and deserves the highest praise for his judicious exertions. It is estimated that about 20,000 bales Bombay weight will be picked this year."

Letter from A. C. Brice, Esq., Managing Director of E. I. Cotton Agency, Limited, to L. R. Ashburner, Esq., Collector of Khandeish, dated 29th March 1866.—"I have the honour to enclose extracts from reports received from various parties to whom samples from the first lots of new crop Khandeish cotton brought to this Company's Julgaum Factory to be ginned were forwarded. The Kupas belonged to some Ryots, and was not by any means exceptional parcels. During the season many such small lots came in, though the bulk of the growth did not, I am sorry to add, maintain the same evenness of fibre, and freedom from stain and leaf. There is enough of promise, however, in the measure of success already attained to encourage your persevering in the improvement of the quality, particularly as the Ryots seem only to want your countenance and aid in the course of progress they have begun."

Memorandum by A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D, dated 30th April 1866.—Submitted to Government, with reference to the Resolution No. 1256, dated 11th instant. The additional proofs now submitted of the superiority of the new Khandeish cotton are very satisfactory.

Government resolved that these papers should be placed on the Editors' Table, and copies of them should be sent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS GRANTS FOR 1866-67.

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From the Right Hon'ble the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(dated India Office, London, the 17th March 1866.)

I have had before me in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 2 of 5th January last, with the enclosed Resolution fixing and apportioning the Public Works Grant for 1865-67.

It is very satisfactory to perceive that this Resolution was passed by your Excellency in Council, and communicated to the several Governments and Administrations concerned, before the end of October, whereby, for the first time since Budgets have been in use in the Public Works Department, positive bases for local Budget Estimates were furnished sufficiently early to allow of your carefully examining the Budget Estimates submitted, in consequence before the arrival of the period at which it would become necessary to pass orders upon them.

I observe that the whole amount appropriated to expenditure on Public Works, during the ensuing official year, is considerably more than five and a half millions.

* * * * * * *

This provision must be admitted to be in all respects very liberal, and leaves little more to be desired than that the needful progress made during the year should be commensurate. How far this will be the result will depend greatly on the Local Government and Administrations, to whom belongs the detailed distribution of their respective assignment, and who cannot take too much pains to ensure the judicious application and the careful husbanding of the funds placed at their disposal.—*Gazette of India, May* 5.

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

◆

Read again those portions of the Financial Proceedings of May 1865, which contain the proposition of the English Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, regarding a change in the official year, and the opinions of the Local Governments on the proposition.

Read again Despatch No. 46, dated 2nd March 1866, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION.—After carefully weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the adoption of the calendar year, or of the Fusli year, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that it would be best to antedate the present financial year by a month only; thereby making it terminate simultaneously with the official year in England, *viz.*, 31st March

The financial year 1867-68 will accordingly commence on 1st April 1867.

Payments in April 1867, for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1866-67, must be provided for afresh in the Budget for 1867-68, and the Budget grants for the year 1866-67 reduced by the estimated amount of those payments.

For salaries and establishments will suffice it to limit the retrenchment to one-twelfth of the Budget provision, but for fluctuating charges, a larger retrenchment will be necessary, the monthly rate of the payments for such charges being greater in all Departments, and more especially in the Public Works Department, in the months from October to April than in those from May to September.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that the several Local Governments and Administrations will revise the grants for fluctuating charges in the Civil Estimates, in order to the surrender of the full Budget provision for estimated payments in April, and that necessary instructions for a like object be issued by the Public Works and Military Departments of the Government of India.

The Regular Estimate and the Actuals for 1866-67, will be confined to the revenues and charges for eleven months, and the annual adjustments will be made in the accounts of the eleventh month, *i. e.*, of March 1867.

As the Accounts of audited receipts and payments for April 1866 and April 1867 will, under the new system, be available separately for those months, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the comparison of the Regular Estimate of 1866-67, with the Actuals of 1865-66, and of the Actuals and Budget Estimates of 1866-67, will not be deranged by the alteration in the official year now ordered.

Simla, May 1st.—Gazette of India, May 5.

ISSUE OF CASH FROM CIVIL TREASURIES.

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HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules regarding the issue of cash from Civil Treasuries to Pay Masters of Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies:—

Prior to the commencement of each future official year, the Controller of Military Accounts will request the Accountants General to direct officers in charge of Civil Treasuries to make advances for the disbursements of Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, upon monthly Estimates signed by the Pay Master and counter-signed by the Officer Commanding, so long as the head quarters of the Regiment is serving within the limits of the Local Government.

The maximum amount of the monthly advance will be fixed by the Controller, who will communicate to the several Accountants General the amount of advance to which each Treasury is to be limited, in order that the necessary instructions may be issued to the officers in charge; the separate issues of cash from the Treasury will be made on the 1st, 10th, and 25th of each month.

At the end of each month the Pay Master will lay before his commanding officer, for his approval and signature, *duplicate* Estimates of the probable amount required for the expenditure of the Regiment during the ensuing month. The officer commanding is required to satisfy himself, before attaching his signature to these Estimates, that the probable receipts and disbursement on accounts of the Regiment are correct; and that the sums to be advanced from the Treasury, on the dates specified, are not in excess of actual requirements.

The monthly demand on the Treasury is in no case to exceed the advance fixed by the Controller; should this sum be insufficient a Supplementary Estimate will be transmitted for the approval of the Controller, before any sum is drawn on account of it.

If, however, any case of necessity should occur, so urgent that the delay in waiting for such sanction would, in the opinion of the officer commanding, cause inconvenience to the service, the amount of the Supplementary Estimate will be advanced from the Civil Treasury on an emergent order to be issued by the commanding officer of the station. At the same time a full report of all the circumstances which rendered necessary this advance, should be at once furnished to the Controller.

When Regiments proceed on active service and cash cannot be obtained from a Civil Treasury, the monthly advance will be made by the officer in charge of the Treasure Chest or other disbursing officer attached to the force; in such cases the duplicate Estimate will bear the counter-signature of the officer in command, who will forward one copy to the officer by whom the advance was made, and return the other to the Regimental Pay Master for immediate transmission to the Pay Examiner.

The issues of cash from the Civil Treasuries will be made periodically, as provided in paragraph 2, on drafts signed by the Pay Master and countersigned by the officer commanding, who will be responsible that the drafts are only for such sums as are absolutely and immediately necessary for the requirements of the Regiment.

If a Regiment be moved before the last instalment of the advance is drawn to another station, either within or beyond the limits of the Local Government, the Treasury Officer, on receipt from the Pay Master of a cheque for the sum required to complete the payments for the month, will grant one or more Public Service Transfer Receipts in favour of the officer commanding and Pay Master, for such balance as may be required to be issued at any station *en route* or at the destination of the Regiment.

The Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries will issue Public Service and Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts, under existing Regulations, in part payment of the Regimental Pay Master's Cheque. Public Service Transfer Receipts will be furnished in payment of any one of the cheques; but the issue of Transfer Receipts for Privilege Remittances, will be limited to the advance made on the 25th of the month.—*Gazette of India, May* 5.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—12TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A NATIVE DOCTOR CHEATED.—Shreedhur Moreshwur was placed at the bar charged with criminal breach of trust, and thereby dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 148-13-3, the property of Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee.

The prosecutor is a native doctor, and has a shop in Bhendy Bazaar Road, where he carries on business as a money changer. The prisoner was employed by him to conduct the money changing business of the shop, and for his services he was paid ten rupees a month. One Framjee Jewanjee, a friend of the prosecutor, was in the habit of taking an account from the prisoner daily. On the 18th November last the prosecutor gave him Rs. 103, and again on the 25th February last a further sum of Rs. 100 was paid to the prisoner, to conduct the business of the shop. On the evening of Thursday last the accounts were adjusted as usual by Framjee Jewanjee in the prosecutor's presence. The balance in hand was then Rs. 220-5-3. The prisoner locked the cash in a box and took away the keys as usual. On the following evening Framjee found a deficiency in the balance of Rupees 148-13-3. He asked the prisoner what he had done with the money, but he made no answer. The prosecutor called a sepoy and gave him into custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow (Tuesday).

REFUSING FARE.—Goolam Hoosein Lalmahomed was charged with refusing to take a fare in his hack buggy.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the evidence of the complainant was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship convicted him of the offence, and fined him five rupees.

A WARNING TO LITIGANTS.—A respectable Bhattia named Mooljee Canjee, Hurrydass Lulloobhoy, and Cooverjee Bomanjee, were charged with assaulting a Bhattia broker by name Vussonjee Jeyram.

Mr. Khunderao appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Barton defended the first prisoner.

The prosecutor stated—He is a broker, and knows the defendant Mooljee Canjee, with whom he had a quarrel. On the 19th April last, at half past 9 P. M., he was at Khutterally Lane in the house of one Oodee, a courtezan. The second and third defendants with two Mussulmans came there and struck him with a handle on his face. The Parsee first struck him with a wooden handle on his cheek, and then gave him two or three blows with his fist. The defendant Hurridass also beat him. Witness did not see the defendant Mooljee there.

At this stage of the proceedings His Worship discharged the first defendant, as it appeared from the complainant's own statement that he was not present when the row took place. Several policemen were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but the evidence they gave was of so conflicting a nature that his Worship had no alternative but to discharge the defendants.

Mr. Barton said that this was a most vexatious proceeding, and his client, who is a respectable man, was brought into Court on no charge whatever. The learned counsel applied to his Worship to cause the complainant to pay a fine of fifty rupees to his client as compensation. In support of his application Mr. Barton read 103rd Section of Act 13 of 1856, which provides that:—"In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a police officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Magistrate, and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such amends, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet."

Mr. Khunderao opposed the application on the ground that the complainant had sufficient reasons to bring the charge against Mooljee, who, he said, instigated others to create a row.

His Worship observed that the charge against Mooljee Canjee having been made by the complainant without sufficient cause, the complainant was ordered to pay fifty rupees to the defendant Mooljee.

LAW.

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SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

The Bombay Contract and Building Company vs. *W. C. Penson.*

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a call due by defendant on ten shares in the above Company at Rs. 100 per share.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Thacker, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

There being only two Judges sitting in Court, and as some cases still remain undisposed of, His Honor suggested to the advocates of the parties to let the case stand over till after the vacation.

Mr. Mayhew submitted that he was not ready to go on with the case, as he had only received the brief a few minutes ago.

After some discussion between the advocates of the parties, the Court postponed the case till this day next month.

There were seven other cases similar to the above, instituted by the same Company, also postponed till that time.

Veerjee Vullee vs. *Her Highness Begum Nawab Malkajan of Lucknow.*

THIS action was to recover the sum of Rs. 925-4-5, being the balance of an account for goods sold to the defendant by plaintiff on the 16th April 1866, as per entry signed by defendant's dewan, Anutram Mayeechuram in the plaintiff's book.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Neither the defendant nor her dewan were present in Court. The service of the summons on Her Highness was proved by a bailiff of the Court, and the plaintiff having proved his case, His Honor recorded a verdict for him for the amount claimed, with costs Rs. 34.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to contradict the statement in your issue of to-day, that I am a candidate for the office of First Judge of the Small Cause Court. I have not applied for that office: have no reason to suppose it will be offered to me: should not accept of it if it were offered. There is no foundation whatever for the statement.

Bombay, 12th May. A. H. LOUIS.

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A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to an item that appeared in your issue of the 12th instant in the local column styled a "curious accident," I beg to make the following corrections:—Immediately on the discovery of the fire the cargo boat containing the oil was cast adrift from the *Milton*, and therefore the *Milton* was in no danger, as the tide set the boat away from her; also that both officers and crew of the *Milton* rendered me every assistance to extinguish the fire. I will also take this opportunity to thank the officers and crew of the ships *Castlemane*, *Humber*, and *Americano*, for the assistance which they rendered in recovering the cases of oil.—Yours,

CALVIN W. SMITH.

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THE ORIENTAL SHIPPING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I quite agree with "A Shareholder" in requesting the liquidators of the Oriental Shipping Company to make a second distribution, as I believe that they are in possession of sufficient funds to enable them to do so. The following items are extracted from the published balance sheet up to 30th June 1865:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two Iron Barges	20,594	6	8
Office Furniture	347	8	0
W. T. Roper, Esq.	58,672	13	4
Captain T. Mesnard, ship *Dolbadern Castle*	1,135	2	4
Captain D. Smith, Ship *Ajmere.*	1,644	13	4
S. & N. Nanabhoy	81,420	3	6
Bills Receivable	16,000	0	0
Suspense Account for Freight.	96,973	9	3
Suspense Account Disbursement of Ships	46,676	9	4
Bank Post Bills	1,80,000	0	0
Cash at the Central Bank	3,935	12	10
Cash at the Commercial Bank...	69	10	3
Cash on hand	1,066	7	0
	5,08,536	15	10
Paid 1st Distribution on 1,500 Shares, at Rs. 150 per share.	2,25,000	0	0
Balance...	2,83,536	15	10

To this sum must be added the amount realised by freight for the last two years and a half. The Company owned four vessels, which cost Rs. 6,74,707, but none of them appear to have been sold, and it is only known to the liquidators what has become of them, except the *Dolbadern Castle*, which was recently advertised for sale.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

12th May.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—This morning and on the mornings of Thursday, Wednesday, and Tuesday, I saw some letters about Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee. I will not take up your space by going scrutinously upon the subject, but will merely find out, whether or not there exists any difference between the education of the men of degrees and men without degrees. The difference shown between the former and the latter is nothing but a formality. Really speaking, men without degrees are to be admired much for their liberal education, which they acquired, without going to any university. Look at our late Justice Janardhun, Rao Sahib Wasudeva Jugannath, Professor at Law of the Ahmedabad Provincial College, and such others, who I am sure could surpass any University man if he were to go before them, though they never attended any university. It would be false to allege that the former have learnt more than the latter—it would be burlesque to say that these men deserve public offices in preference to persons who are not M. A.'s and B. A.'s. Certainly, these are wrong notions. No man of ordinary sense can entertain such thoughts. So far my experience in the scholastic life is concerned I think it probable that M. A.'s and B. A.'s with few exceptions cannot write better than persons in charge of Government or public offices. To acquire such offices English language is essential, it being the language of our present rulers, and therefore it is advisable for most of the University men to learn the language first perfectly, and then claim such offices. Some one would ask, how I came to know their deficiency in English; to him I say that I have heard many of the University committing horrible mistakes which will not be dreamed even by a new beginner. I forgot to mention the information I have received from a friend of mine, that to pass an University examination, it is sufficient if a man knows mathematics. Don't know how far this information goes to be correct. If the information is correct, Marwadis, grocers, settawallas, &c., can well pass those examinations, being correct calculators, and claim the public offices in preference to others. But I think mere mathematics won't do. COMMON SENSE.

Bombay, 11th May.

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HARD LINES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your having so promptly put my letter about the sharks in print induces me to ask further favours. Unless you help us with your advice we shall be wrecked in the coming cyclone, the *wave* of which your correspondent "W. S.," who "sees so far," must already recognise.

I will put our position before you in as few words as possible. Nearly all the British ships in port, which commenced loading in May, were to be despatched before the monsoon or prior to 10th June. These are the conditions of shipping orders accepted and agreed to as customary. Now it is evident that many of these engagements will not be fulfilled in the time specified. Foreseeing this, we naturally ask our consignees what redress we have for *breach of contract*, loss of time and money. Then we are enlightened by Young England in Bombay, "If your broker does not fulfil according to shipping order, relet at any rate obtainable, and sue him for the difference." There! brother shipmasters. Rejoice evermore; sit down and take your rest. Blow your cloud. Drink your grog. That young gentleman will put you clean through. All that we have to do is to relet and catch him. Catch him indeed! I have been trying these last 48 hours to catch the shark that devoured my poor dog, but of course have not succeeded. My chance with him is good in comparison to the other greasy chap, who has no home, no capital, not even a stump of a tail left on the top of his head, where it ought to grow for one to get hold of.

Now, what are we to do? Our ship's expenses are heavy, about £20 per day; no demurrage to get; in fact no redress. The native broker who is or will be shortly *non est* has shipped about say 1,500, or 1,000 bales up to June 10th. Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, if I can clear out with these sundry bales and dispose of them to cover expenses; or am I obliged to carry them to Liverpool and deliver same, receiving freight £1-13-9? Of course there is a chance of filling up in July or August. That's a long time to wait, and would cost £1,500. Please tell what we are to do. Wait, we cannot, having no money in the Bank ("that's a blessing"). In fact we are living in daily expectation of hearing from our butcher that the bazaar is stopped until last month's bill is paid. You will admit we are in a sad plight indeed now, I think. Our consignee got us into it easy enough, perhaps he can take us out again. If he leaves us in the mud, then beware we will tell Dave Carson or any other man.

In all seriousness, Mr. Editor, do you think business is rightly conducted in Bombay? Can agreements involving thousands of pounds be broken with impunity and no redress got? It is simply ridiculous, and reflects no credit on European agents that things are in such a state. It would be presumptuous in me to give advice, but we would be right glad to see them ruling instead of ruled. They confess they are helpless because the parties are natives; it is not so in any other port throughout India, neither can it exist here, if our British merchants come shoulder to shoulder and determine to see their own rights and ours respected and enforced. I must not take up more of your valuable space at present. JACK AFLOAT.

SIND.

THE STEAMER "LAWRENCE."—This vessel, which belongs to the Indus Steam Flotilla, ran against a snag some two miles above Kotree, on Friday evening last, and sank immediately. Conflicting accounts are current in Kurrachee in connection with the mishap, but, from the most reliable of them, we are inclined to believe that only one life was lost—that of an infant a few months old.—*Our Paper, May* 8.

REVIEW OF HER MAJESTY'S 95TH.—Last Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, Major General Sir Robert Honner, who was accompanied by his Staff, held the usual half yearly review of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment on their own ground. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the manœuvres of the gallant corps, which were gone through with great precision. We observed also a sprinkling of the fair sex, who seemed to watch with interest the different exercises the men were put through. At the conclusion, and after the several companies were formed into line, Sir Robert Honner complimented the regiment upon their efficiency and smart appearance, observing that since he had the pleasure of last inspecting them, he noticed much improvement; in the course of his address he alluded to the state of the health of the corps, which he said was very satisfactory, after which the men were marched to their respective barracks to the stirring strains of their excellent band.—*Id.*

THE "EDENDALE."—This vessel, which was overdue, came in on Sunday. On her passage she met with very rough weather, and we learn that some sulphuric acid which was on deck took fire, and had to be thrown overboard.—*Scindian, May* 9.

THE "LAWRENCE" "SNAGGED" ON THE INDUS.—News reached this on Friday of the sinking of the Indus Flotilla steamer *Lawrence*, Captain Jones, Commander, under the following circumstances:—About half past twelve o'clock on Thursday, while the passengers were at tiffin, they felt a shock as if the vessel had struck heavily against some obstacle, and they were soon afterwards informed that the vessel was filling rapidly. On going on deck they ascertained that the steamer had struck on a "snag," and that it had made more than one hole in her hull, in the fire compartment, which in a few hours was completely filled with water. During the night the bow began to sink gradually, and her stern kept rising above the surface of the stream, when it was found necessary to take the machinery to pieces, which, as well as the passengers' luggage, was put on board two country boats which had been procured during the night. No life was lost, nor did any one suffer any bodily injury whatever. All the passengers but one left the wreck the next morning at 7 o'clock, but as the wind was blowing up stream they could not make much head way. They had got down about fifteen miles when they met a steamer coming up to their assistance, by which they were picked up. The vessel proceeded on her way to the scene of the disaster to take off the remaining passenger who had preferred remaining on the *Lawrence* to risking his life in the country boat. The following morning the steamer started for Kotree, where she landed the passengers at 7½ A. M. When they left the *Lawrence*, the stern part of her keel was about three feet above water, whilst the forepart was submerged as far as the engines, the sand silting in over the bows. Two other steamers went up, Captain Wood, Superintendent of the Flotilla, and Mr. Howe, Conservator of the river Indus, proceeding at the same time to the wreck. The accident occurred at a place called Oomurpoor. It is feared the vessel will prove a total loss.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear from Peshawur that the war between the two contending chiefs of Cabul has been suspended for the present in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in their respective camps. They have indented for supplies on the nearest British territories.—*Hurkaru, May* 7.

THE horses in Calcutta just now are suffering from a curious epidemic. The animals seem suffering from a severe cold, refuse their food, and are afflicted with a cough. Cannot some one advertise a cheap and easy panacea for this visitation, and so secure the gratitude of all who own horses as well as a substantial gratification.—*Verb sap.*—*Id.*

PRIVATE letters received from Bhootan mention that the Deb Rajah has at last been compelled to issue a proclamation to the effect that the Bhootan Government has given up the idea of increasing the rents of its subjects, but general disaffection still prevails among the Bhooteas.

The same letters add that the periodical rains have set in this year earlier, rendering the climate of the plains fatal to the health of Europeans.—*Englishman, May* 7.

THE squall that passed over the city on Friday afternoon appears to have been felt more severely at Kidderpore, where, for a short time, the wind blew with tremendous violence, and several accidents occurred.

The Government steamer *Prince Albert*, which had just received a thorough repair, was struck by lightning, which shattered all the forepart of the roof,—a most substantial piece of wood and iron work well secured,—destroying a length of eighty feet by thirty, and shaking the whole fabric fore and aft. As a proof of the fury of the wind, a portion of this heavy roofing, about forty feet long and twenty-five to thirty broad, was blown clean over the *Teesta*, a steamer lying inside of the *Prince Albert*, and deposited on the bank. The wheel deck, thirty feet by ten, built of plank two inches thick, with substantial beams, was torn from its fastenings, and thrown half over the side, while the cast-iron wheel was split into fragments by the lightning. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no accident occurred to any one, the small crew that was on board having been in another part of the vessel.

Some minor accidents happened, several of the vessels off the dockyard having parted their chains, and the floating steam fire-engine having her funnel blown out of her.

For the time the wind lasted at its height, it is described as fully equal in violence to that of a cyclone.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

HOW TO MAKE NATIVES TRAVEL SECOND CLASS.—The Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways reports to Government that he has learnt from the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Great Southern of India Railway, that the removal of seats from the third class carriages, authorized in proceedings of Government, dated the 28th August 1861, No. 620, effected the object which he had in view, viz., to induce the richer class of natives, who till then travelled third class, at 4 pies per mile, to go into second class carriages (which are provided with seats) at 8 pies per mile. The Agent is opposed to seats being again provided in the third class carriages, on the ground that a large portion of the second class would be diverted into the third class. The Agent roughly estimates the cost of re-placing seats at Rs. 60 per carriage, and he urges that if such accommodation were given a higher fare than 4 pies per passenger, per mile, should be charged. As the Great Southern of India Railway is a short line, the Acting Consulting Engineer thinks that native passengers are not likely to suffer much inconvenience from the want of seats, and under the circumstances adduced by the Agent, he thinks it is not advisable that seats should be provided in third class carriages.

Under these circumstances the Governor in Council sanctions the continuance, for the present, of the existing arrangements for the accommodation of passengers in the third class carriages on the Great Southern of India Railway, but the subject of restoring seats to these carriages will be considered on the completion of the extension of Errode.—*Times, May* 7.

THE HON'BLE MRS. ROMILLY.—Our readers will have observed a notice in the home journals of the death, on the 17th March, of the Hon'ble Mrs. Romilly (a daughter of Sir Gaspard le Marchant), wife of the eldest son of Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls. The lamented lady had been recently confined, and till shortly before her death was considered to be doing well. We hear that Sir Gaspard le Marchant has received a letter from one of the Queen's households written at Her Majesty's dictation, condoling in the most touching manner with His Excellency and Lady le Marchant on their bereavement.—*Times, May* 8.

MADRAS HOTELS.—The number of new hotels which have sprung up about Madras during the last few months is rather extraordinary, and warrants us in coming to the conclusion that hotel-keeping in this city has not been an unprofitable speculation. It will be noticed, too, that most of these new establishments have been started under European management, whereas formerly hotel business was almost exclusively in the hands of natives. Two of the hotels have local habitation in Black Town, the "Black Town" (late Albion) conducted by Mr. Manley, and the "Criterion," conducted by Mr. Priestley. These offer great convenience to ship captains and officers, to the *employes* of mercantile and other offices, and in fact to everybody who has business in our "City." The Berlin Family Hotel, recently opened by Mr. Amster, is a "West End" establishment conveniently situated near the Madras Club; and we hear that the building of a new hotel on a large scale is in contemplation when the locality for the Railway Terminus has been fixed upon. We are glad to see the number of hotels under European management increasing in Madras, and doubt not that the public will receive the benefit of competition in the shape of greater comfort and less cost.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE believe it is in contemplation to absorb the present troops of Royal (late Bengal) Horse Artillery now at Peshawur. Should this be the case, we consider it altogether a mistaken policy, and it will undoubtedly give rise to general dissatisfaction among the officers and men of that corps. A similar reduction has already taken place in Bombay, and the feeling which now exists, is that of discontent, which cannot be wondered at.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 5.

CABOOL.

CABOOL, 20*th April.*—The following letter from Candahar was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan asked Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan his advice as to whether he thought that it (the Ameer) should advance on Cabool. The Sirdar replied that the subject was one that puzzled him a great deal, but he had come to the conclusion that as the Ameer was short both of troops and treasure, it would be unadvisable to go towards Cabool, nor ought he to leave Candahar until he was fully prepared in every respect to fight Sirdar Auzim Khan. At last it was settled that Sirdar Meer Ufzul Khan should go to Gurriskh and Dawur and collect the revenue of those places for the present and next year."

21*st April.*—All the Sirdars having attended the Durbar, Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan conferred a grand khillut on Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan, the son of the late Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, and then desired him to take two battalions of infantry, four hundred sowars, and four guns, and to march to Ghuzneen without delay. Mohamed Ismael Khan, with the abovementioned force, left for Ghuzneen this evening.

22*nd April.*—Sirdars Mohamed Khan and Ubdoolrahman Khan went to Beebee Moorwareed, the wife of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, to-day, and after having thanked her for the money she had already lent them, asked her for a further loan of one lac of rupees, so as to enable them to send their troops to Ghuzneen and Jellalabad. The Beebee has promised to give them her answer to-morrow. Nazir Mohamed Mohdee has been desired to send a number of tents to the encampment at Seah Sung.

23*rd April.*—The following urzee was received to-day from Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan, who is encamped before Ghuzneen:—

"You will be glad to learn that I have besieged the city of Ghuzneen from all sides, thus cutting off all communication between the besieged and the tribes in the vicinity. Lalla Ismael Khan Rukka, Shah Ghazee Sheredil Khan, Sufdur Allee Khan and Nazir Mohamed Khan Wurducke, with nine hundred of the Ameer's men form the sole garrison of the city. Auleejah Khan, son of Bukhtyaree Khan, with three hundred of his followers, joined me the other day, and men from Zoormut and other places are daily coming over to my camp."

After reading the above urzee Sirdar Auzim Khan ordered that five thousand rupees in cash, forty loongees, and twenty cloaks, were to be sent to Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan, with instructions to use them in granting khillats to the chiefs of Hazara and other places, who joined him or gave him assistance. Naib Ghoolam Jan Khan has also been requested by Sirdar Auzim Khan not to attempt to enter the city of Ghuzneen, until the arrival of Sirdars Ubdoolrahman Khan and Ismael Khan with their troops.

24*th April.*—Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan and Abdoolrahman Khan, having summoned Sirdar Shahdowla Khan, the Moostoufee, the sons of Mirza Abd Khan, and the Khans who were serving in Toorkistan in Sirdar Ufzul Khan's time, spoke to them as follows:—"You all know very well that we are going to take Ghuzneen, and after that, should it please God, intend to fight Ameer Shere Allee Khan at Candahar; but as we are hard pressed for cash we have sent for you to ask you to make some arrangement to assist us with a certain sum of money." Sirdar Shahdowla Khan, who acted as spokesman for all the Khans present, answered thus:—"Our wealth and lives are at the disposal of the Sirdars, and we are willing to assist them as much as it lays in our power."

It was finally settled that Sirdar Shahdowla Khan is to lend one lac of rupees, and is to take charge of the Cabool Customs office until the debt to him is liquidated. The Moostoufee and the sons of Mirza Abd Khan have promised to advance another lac, and the Khans of Sirdar Ufzul Khan have subscribed seventy-three thousand rupees. Beebee Moorwareed sent word to Ubdoolrahman Khan that one lac of rupees promised by her was ready in the fort. Mohamed Ruffeek Khan has also promised to lend eight thousand rupees.

About four lacs of rupees having been thus collected, Sirdar Auzim Khan expressed himself much pleased, and said in the Durbar that "he was now prepared to fight Amere Shere Allee Khan as far as Heerat."

25*th April.*—Muddud Khan Meer Akhool, the Sahibkar of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, has been ordered by Sirdar Auzim Khan to make over all public property and papers to Nazir Mehdee Khan without delay.

Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan has paid one month's arrears to his troops, and is preparing to march for Ghuzneen.

Sirdars Wully Mohamed Khan and Ahmed Khan have been desired to go to Jellalabad.

P. S.—The kossid, who brought the above budget, says that when he arrived at Seah Sung he was told that all of Ameer Shere Allee Khan's officials in Cabool had been taken prisoners by Sirdar Auzim Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 8.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

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FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'s 47TH REGIMENT.

(*Continued from our number of Friday last.*)

On the morning of 18th I had the pleasure to receive a visit from the new Governor, accompanied by Arabee Jilanee, and several merchants who had been in the habits of intercourse with the English. They freely expressed their regret at not being able to evince their inclination to show me any attention during the presence of the Pacha, who, as they said, had never intimated his wishes, and whose silence they construed into a prohibition. At all events they did not wish to manifest any peculiar intercourse, lest the jealousy of the Pacha should be roused. Rais Hussun had been to Calcutta and Bombay in command of the Pacha's ships, and expressed his gratitude for the kind treatment he had experienced. Arabee Jilanee is a man whose family have rendered peculiar service to the English, particularly during the expedition to Egypt, when their interest with the Shureef of Mecca enabled them to procure large supplies of cattle and provisions for the fleet. The ascendancy of the Turks at the present moment renders such services entirely subservient to their caprice, and, however well inclined the individual may be to forward the interests of his former friends, it appears that the dread of the Pacha's pistols and bludgeons has a more decided effect than British gold, as, notwithstanding all my entreaties, I could not procure a messenger to convey my letters to Cairo, and was obliged to be very circumspect in the manner of forwarding them.

I determined to remain at Jeddah in the hope of receiving a reply from Mr. Salt previous to the arrival of a vessel from India, which route alone now remained open, it being impossible to communicate with Bussorah, or return by any other route; indeed, so hazardous an attempt would appear unnecessary, and offer no prospect of public benefit: first, if it were possible for the causids to return from Rus to Bussorah, Kutteef, &c., the Government must be already apprised of the failure of the mission, and, on the other hand, if these men failed in the attempt, I could not naturally expect to succeed; secondly, the period of my arrival in the Persian Gulf must be long subsequent to the conclusion of the expedition.

Addressed a letter * to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, Governor and President in Council of Bombay, detailing the foregoing particulars.

Having for the present brought to a conclusion the affairs of this mission, I shall endeavour to collect from the notes which I have made on former occasions, and the narratives of the best informed actors on the stage of His Excellency's late campaigns, as correct a sketch of the proceedings of the Turks in Arabia as can be now obtained, by comparing the different accounts of their battles as related by the most intelligent officers and persons concerned in these exploits; commencing with a brief account of Ibrahim Pacha, who is the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, by a widow, the sister of Mustuffa Bey, of Drama, an officer of distinction. It is said that Ibrahim was born a few months after the marriage of his parents, which gives rise to a story that he is only the adopted son of Mahmud Ali. He passed one year as a hostage at Constantinople, from whence he was removed to the situation of Dufturdar at Cairo, in which office he was esteemed intelligent in the affairs of the revenue, but extremely intemperate, and cruel to the persons employed under him. On the departure of Mahmud Ali Pacha on his last campaign with the Mamlukes in Egypt, Ibrahim Bey commanded 300 cavalry, and obtained the reputation of a brave soldier. This affair ended in the murder of all those Mamlukes who fell into the hands of the Pacha, closed with a general massacre of all residing at Cairo, and in the villages of Upper Egypt, whither Ibrahim Bey was soon despatched to collect the revenues, and dispose of the villages to the new farmers of the customs, accompanied by a number of Copts as clerks, who managed to embezzle large sums. From this duty he returned to Cairo, where he was appointed to command the army destined to drive the Mamlukes beyond Ibrim. This duty he performed, and returned to Asna with a number of prisoners and others who accepted the protection of the young Bey. Here they were separated and placed in the houses of different persons in the confidence of the young Bey, who shortly after sent an order from Cairo to Mahomed Effendi (son of the present Chaia of Ibrahim, and at this moment his Mohurdar) to destroy every individual. The Effendi obeyed the orders of his master, commencing the slaughter with his own hand. Subsequent to these transactions, in 1809, he was nominated Governor General of Upper Egypt retaining the situation of Dufturdar. During his government, under his father's directions, he enhanced the revenues, and expended large sums for the improvement and the increase of cultivation, but all his acts were marked by an extreme severity and cruelty of disposition. On one occasion young Bey ordered a Copt to be roasted on a spit; on another a Copt charged with embezzlement was placed by his orders in a heap of chopped straw saturated with oil; this heap was set on fire by Khoja Suleeman, then a Qawas in his service. Unfortunately these cruelties have not been confined to persons guilty of misdemeanours, but on several occasions have been extended to the domestics of his family. Were I to relate the many inhuman instances of butchery which have been exposed to my knowledge, accompanied by a detail of the minutest circumstances, and the names of the persons concerned, the catalogue would swell to an enormous size.

In 1813 Ibrahim Beg was created a Pacha of two Tails, and was appointed to Girge. The cruelty of his disposition is said to have been checked at this moment by the responsibility of his situation, and the hope of future preferment, which appear to have operated very sensibly on his conduct. He had been much addicted to the joys of Bacchus, and in general enjoyed himself after the European fashion, with his bottle and glass placed on a table, while he reclined on a chair. On these occasions, however, he observed the strictest secrecy.

In 1815, he was appointed to the command of the army destined to penetrate into the interior of Arabia. The first troops who placed themselves under his orders were volunteers, but the number not proving sufficient, an order was issued by the advice of Ibrahim† (then his Chaia) to prevent any man from receiving his discharge, and obliging the whole of the troops to serve. The next step was an alteration in the saddles of the cavalry, substituting that in use among the Muggrabine or Barbary Bedouins for the heavy Mamluke saddle of Cairo; those were again replaced by the saddles of Romelia, which were eventually disused, and those of the fashion of Bagdad substituted. Each horse-soldier was obliged to supply himself with a camel for the transport of his baggage, and on which he was occasionally to ride, the Egyptian horse being unable to undergo much fatigue, and his tardy pace rendering him an unequal march for the Arab. It was necessary at all times to have the horses as fresh as possible. However, as the Government bore no part of these expenses, the troops murmured against the Pacha for exposing them to unprecedented expenses.

His Excellency having superintended the embarkation of the infantry, by the route of Cossair, for Yamboo, returned to Cairo, where he arranged his affair with his father the Viceroy, and leaving his cavalry near Cairo in readiness to follow, only two hundred in the first instance were to proceed by land by the route of Suez to Yamboo, where His Excellency arrived by the route of Cossair, attended only by a few Mamlukes. On entering the holy land of Mahomed, His Excellency determined to renounce the joys of Bacchus, and destroyed the whole of the stock he had brought with him from Cairo, previous to his departure for Medina.

The Pacha ordered his camp to be formed at Melca, near Yamboo, where the troops where detained forty days, awaiting a supply of camels, &c., from the Bedouin tribe of Jehina, which together with the tribes of Mymoon, Aoof, and Misroo, occupy the mountains extending from Medina towards Yamboo, and to the southward towards Mecca. He was eventually obliged to send a force against the first of these tribes, which seized on thousands of their camels, brought off two thousand of their sheep, and killed one hundred and fifty of the tribe. Of the Pacha's party two only were wounded. From this circumstance some estimate may be formed of the inequality of the combatants.

The army, then consisting of two hundred Turkish cavalry, two hundred Muggrabine or Barbary Bedouin horsemen, and nine hundred infantry, with three pieces of cannon, was ordered to move towards Henekah, and was joined by Aoozoon Ali's party, consisting of four hundred good cavalry, which heretofore had formed a separate command under their leader, a very distinguished officer, who had been left for the protection of Medina, with some other troops on the return of Toossun Pacha to Egypt. The Pacha's force had lost nearly four hundred men during its stay at Melca, which, as well as Yamboo, proved a very unhealthy station. After remaining twenty-five days at Henekah, the Pacha detached a force against the tribe of Hurub, from whom he took one thousand five hundred camels; his soldiers brought off six thousand sheep, and a large quantity of dates.

Fearing the severity of those marauding attacks, many of the Bedouin Sheiks proposed to join the Pacha. Having united with those Arabs, he sent another detachment against the tribe of Aootibah, occupying the desert between Deriah and Mecca, but they, having gained intelligence of his intention, betook themselves to flight, drawing off their flocks and camels. Seventeen persons fell into the hands of the enraged Pacha, who commenced a slaughter of these unfortunates with his own sabre. This failure had nearly proved fatal to the Turks, who suffered the greatest miseries on their return, from the want of water and provisions, of which they had anticipated a superabundant supply from the pillage of the tents of the Bedouins, who, however, had filled up the wells, and destroyed everything they could not carry off.

The Pacha on his return to Henekah received the intelligence of his being appointed a Pacha of Three Tails by the title of the Pacha of Jeddah, in consequence of the death of his brother Toossun. It became necessary to return to Medina to receive the pelisse and publish the firman. On his return to Henekah, the Sheiks of the Anizeh tribe with many others met him, and mutual assurances were pledged; he therefore formed a magazine at this place.

The next enterprise was against the Arabs of Jubul Chumber. For this purpose he formed a detachment of six hundred Turkish cavalry, intended as a rear-guard, to force into action a body of one thousand Bedouin cavalry and five thousand Bedouins mounted on camels, composed from those tribes which had attached themselves to him. As the Bedouins led the van, they had two hundred killed, and three hundred wounded; they lost a vast number of their horses and camels; of the Turks there were only five killed and ten wounded. The Turks gained but little solid advantage by this. If it added another terror to the name of the Pacha, it proved to the Bedouins they had been duped most egregiously.

At the representation of the Arab Sheikhs the Pacha ordered Aoozoon Alee with a part of his force and two pieces of cannon in advance to Maweeah to overawe the Wahabee party which had commenced attacking the camps of those Bedouins now associated with the Pacha. The Sheikh of the tribe of Mootair (Dewys), situated to the east of Anizeh, sent to the Pacha to propose a meeting at Maweeah. His Excellency departed, and on the way received the intelligence of an action between Aoozoon Alee's force and the Wahabees, who were completely defeated on the spot mentioned in the journal of 2nd September. The Pacha only arrived in time to put to death the prisoners who fell into the hands of the conqueror, and thereby increased the number of ears which His Excellency wished to send to Cairo as an offering to His Highness. The transport of heads being attended with difficulty, ears in pairs were substituted. The number of slaughtered Wahabees is reported to have exceeded the number of Aoozoon Alee's troops; and this day decided the fortune of Abdoolah, who fled to Rus and thence by Anizeh to Deriah, and did not appear again in the field.

The Pacha now assembled his whole force at Maweeah. Having received some reinforcements, it amounted to fourteen hundred infantry, six hundred cavalry, eight pieces of cannon, one howitzer, and one mortar; with one hundred artillerymen, to which may be added four or five hundred Muggrabine infantry. He despatched an officer to order the cavalry from Cairo to join the army.

The Sheikh of Mootair sent his son to complement the Pacha on the late victory, and, matters being arranged, this Sheikh joined the Pacha, and was received with every mark of distinction. The motives which induced the Sheikhs to join against Abdoolah was a feud or hatred arising from the latter having murdered twelve Sheikhs or elders of the tribe, and relatives of the present Sheikh. Camels and assistance of every description becoming more abundant, the Pacha commenced bringing forward his stores and supplies, and prepared for the seige of Rus. His Excellency during this respite made a forage on one of the petty tribes included in the general name under the tribe of Anizeh. The reason assigned was that this tribe had been ordered to collect and join the Pacha and for which eight days had been allowed. This period proved too limited in consequence of the distance, but to this excuse, which is said to have been just, no attention was paid. His Excellency met the tribe on its march to join him, notwithstanding which, he deprived them of the whole of their flocks of sheep, which he divided among the troops lately arrived from Cairo.

His Excellency having put his force in march for Rus, arrived before that town, which he said he was determined to carry before he would permit his camp to be pitched or his cavalry to dismount from their horses. Accordingly the Topchee Bashee was directed to advance the artillery within eighty paces of the walls, and to commence a cannonade on the strongest Boorj, or bastion. The troops not being covered, and the artillerymen being exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, the slaughter of the Turks exceeded tenfold that of the besieged, who defended the city with spirit. For three days His Excellency cannonaded this Boorj and the adjoining wall, which was eventually reported to be breached. The assault was ordered, and, to enable the infantry to pass the ditch, fascines were ordered to be made from date branches, and a number of sacks were filled with straw. Six hundred infantry were selected for the assault. These men threw themselves into the ditch, from which they could not ascend. The fascines, &c., had proved insufficient; the enemy opened a destructive fire from the walls, and the Pacha, attended by his Mamlukes, shot every soldier who attempted to retreat. Thus the unfortunate infantry suffered a dreadful loss. Those who had been killed were denied the right of burial by an order from His Excellency, who was enraged at the failure. The siege of Rus was prolonged for three months and a half, during which time the Wahabees of Rus displayed more science than the Turkish General. The batteries formed by the Pacha cost fifty-two thousand German crowns; four hundred camel-loads of musket ammunition were expended in firing into the town; thirty thousand charges of ammunition were uselessly thrown away by the artillery. Stages were erected of date trees of such a height as to enable the soldiery to fire into the town; the cannon were advanced to the very edge of the ditch; two assaults were attempted, in which the Turks were repulsed, and lost a great number of men. The Pacha, unable to effect or accomplish this task, was finally obliged to enter into terms, and raise the siege. None of his troops were allowed to enter into the city. Whatever they required was to be purchased of the inhabitants, and Rus was to remain in a state of neutrality till the fate of Anizeh should be determined. In this affair the Turks had nine hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and were reduced to the greatest distress. The besieged lost only fifty killed, and seventy wounded. Two convoys conveying large supplies of provisions had the good fortune to arrive in safety, which proves a want of vigilance on the part of the Turks, as the country is a perfect flat. They assert that the yellow earth of which the walls were composed was of such an adhesive quality that their balls took no effect.

His Excellency then turned his attention to Kabreh, which place surrendered after a day's siege. From thence His Excellency marched against Anizeh; Abdoolah had left a garrison here, but having himself retired to Deriah, the Sheiks of the town of Anizeh entered into terms, on which only the citadel or fort was cannonaded; the magazine which was formed in one of the boorjes blew up, and afforded an easy entrance. The garrison capitulated, and was allowed to depart with arms and baggage. This affair took up five days.

Boreidah was then besieged, and reduced on the third day. Ibu Jilan was the Sheikh of this town. This man is reported to be one hundred and twenty years of age. His counsel heretofore was reported to have been of great weight with the Wahabees party; being now old and infirm, he was unable to make a stand against the Pacha. The Wahabees every day became more dispirited, and Abdoolah's retreat to Deriah, where he remained shut up and inactive, added to their dismay; all the villages in this district surrendered. Here the Pacha remained for two months, awaiting reinforcements to enable him to proceed against Shakrah; having arrived before this place, on the second day he commenced to cut down the date plantations, which induced the inhabitants to separate their interests from the garrison, which was obliged to surrender; leaving their arms and baggage in the fort, they were permitted to depart. Here the Pacha remained inactive for three months, awaiting reinforcements and supplies.

He next moved to Deroma, which was then in a very flourishing state. On the fourth day this place was assaulted. The Turks were at the first repulsed, but carried the town; three hundred of the garrison took shelter in a house, and eventually were permitted to depart without arms, under the command of their chief, named Saood, the brother of Abdoolah's mother. Here the Pacha's temper appears to have returned to its usual bent; for seven days the soldiers were employed in slaughtering the inhabitants of this town, and the usual reward of five German crowns for every pair of ears was granted on this occasion. Many of the soldiers had an opportunity of filling their purses without their courage being put to the test. The Pacha himself was as expert in discharging his pistols as the meanest soldier.

These affairs were brought to a close in the beginning of February 1818. The season was particularly cold, and several heavy falls of rain had taken place about this time.

His Excellency prepared for the attack of Deriah, and ordered up the reinforcements which were on the route to join him; his force now consisted of two mortars, one Swedish carronade, and one howitzer, four pieces of cannon (12 pounders), and five Turkish guns, one hundred and fifty gunners, and two hundred pioneers, twenty-one artificers, eleven miners; his infantry amounted to a total of four thousand three hundred, of which one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five were Arnaoots, and the remainder Turks, the Mugrabine or Barbary Infantry amounted to one thousand three hundred men. The Pacha had a corps of Turkish cavalry of eight hundred and fifty men Aoozoon Ali's corps amounted to four hundred, and Roshwan Agha's to three hundred; to this add Barbary horse, four hundred:—total one thousand nine hundred and fifty,

Cavalry, Pacha's Turks and Arnaoots	850
" Aoozoon Ali's	400
" Roshwan Agha's	300
	1,550
" Barbary	400
Grand Total	1,950
Infantry, Arnaoots	1,725
" Turks	2,575
	4,300
" Barbary	1,300
Grand Total	5,600

The attack of Deriah* was commenced from the north end or village of Fyzel, which consisted of gardens interspersed with houses, and covered by a wall and Boorjes. This was carried at the end of seven days, when Abdoolah's force was obliged to retire within the wall which separated the village of Fyzel, or Jeneinul-Fyzel, from the two greater divisions of the town of Deriah. The Pacha rested here some days, which gave leisure to the enemy to strengthen themselves in this new position, which cost the Pacha eventually seven months' labour. An accident of a serious nature occurred. The Pacha's magazine blew up, and the artillery remained without ammunition for nearly two months. The villages in the neighbourhood of Deriah, finding the siege prolonged, prepared to throw off the yoke, and the troops were distributed to keep them in check, which drew off so large a proportion that this extensive place could not be invested or inclosed by the remainder. The Pacha found himself obliged to attempt the assault, which he directed against the side of Tarefa. Fortunately for him, the enemy had expected this attack on the opposite side, of Seille, and there prepared to resist. The Pacha's troops advanced and gained Tarefa, without firing a shot, which was a most fortunate circumstance, as the greater body of his cavalry passed through the ravine. The resistance on the side of Seille was more obstinate. This town held out three days, but, the assailants being more numerous, they eventually succeeded. When the Turks gained possession of the village of Fyzel many of the Arabs of Deriah deserted the city, and never again returned to it. From that period Abdoolah's force became very weak. At the moment of this last assault there remained with him only two thousand of the four thousand who originally resisted the attack of the Turks. Abdoolah was now obliged to retire to the only place which still remained to him, the citadel of his family on the side of Tarefa, in which he shut himself up with two hundred men, the remains of his force. In this place he stood a bombardment of three days, when he requested a parley.

On visiting the Pacha he requested terms, a pardon for the troops who still had remained faithful to him, the same for his brothers and family at large, the preservation of the city, and the safety of his own person. The Pacha's deportment throughout this interview is represented as extremely haughty. To Abdoolah he presented his hand, who kissed it, as a mark of submission, although as yet not entirely fallen. The terms offered by the Pacha were the pardon of the troops, and of his brothers, and their families; with respect to the city, no terms would be promised, and as to the personal safety of Abdoolah, Ibrahim Pacha would only pledge his word for his safety till the period of his arrival at Cairo.

Abdoolah returned to his citadel, to brood over these melancholy prognostics of his future doom. On 4th September 1818 he delivered himself into the hands of the Pacha.

Abdoolah and his family prepared for their journey to Egypt, whither they were despatched. Of the fate of Abdoolah we have had accounts in India. One of his sons, who clearly foresaw the misery which awaited the whole party, determined to extricate himself, and effected his escape during the march. His absence was not discovered till there remained no trace of the route he had pursued. Some said he went to the north, others that he had fled to

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* This letter, dated Jeddah, 18th November 1819, has been forwarded to Calcutta, *vide* Appendix B.

† This man subsequently absconded, and was replaced by the present Chaia, Suleeman Agha.

* Refer to Journal, 13th August,

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the south, and joined some Bedouins on the confines of Yemen, who still retained a friendship for the Wahabees. I made frequent inquiries respecting this man, but could obtain no information. The Bedouins professed total ignorance of the subject, lest they should be supposed to be acquainted with the place of his retreat. The Turks never spoke of the circumstance, as it had been hushed up, and never reported to Muhumud Ali Pacha. Ibrahim denied it, as he did not wish to be detained in the country in pursuit. Whenever the subject was introduced in private confab, this man was represented as a fool or an idiot, to lessen the consequence attached to the circumstance, which to me appeared of great weight.

Had Abdoolah absconded from Deriah and the members of his family separated, the Turks would have been obliged to remain in Arabia, and to separate into small bodies in pursuit of them. Some few would have escaped as the Turks would have been exhausted. The whole family must have been well aware of their impending fate the instant they fell into the hands of the Pacha. The nominal fool appears to have been the only wise man of the family.

To this opinion an objection is started that the members of that family could not have expected protection from the Bedouins of Arabia from the moment that their power ceased, as the Bedouins were only constrained followers of that faith, or at most merely adhered to it so long as the sect was powerful or followed it through the hope of plunder, of which peculiar trait Saeed took advantage, and seldom permitted them to remain inactive, the neglect of which appears to have operated to the injury of Abdoolah's cause, particularly in shutting himself up in forts and towns, in place of hanging on the rear of the Turks and cutting off their supplies. But the greatest fault he appears to have committed was in offering them battle at Maweeah.

The pillars of the Wahabees' faith having been removed from Arabia, the Bedouins of Nedjed, and all those whom I have seen, universally proclaimed themselves of the Soonee creed. They are particularly punctual in their devotions, and never omit to perform the stated prayers, even on the longest marches, and under the most severe privations. A strange contrast, when compared with the more enlightened Turk, who never allows religion or prayers to interfere with his comfort or ease.

I have already remarked that at Manfooah, and Riaz, I met with some persons who still avowed themselves to be of that faith; these were the remains of the former inhabitants of Deriah, and not Bedouin Arabs, their number was inconsiderable, and I have since learned that the Rushif had meditated the destruction of the whole during our detention at that place. The dubious fate of the Saleemeah party prevented him from carrying his intentions into execution. When that party joined he moved off with all possible expedition in pursuit of the Pacha, under constant apprehension of being left to his fortune, and being surrounded and cut off; the Pacha having deserted us and set off for Rus, and thence to Medina, contrary to his promise.

Ibrahim having obtained possession of Deriah entered the citadel and house of Abdoolah with a few confidential servants. None of the family were permitted to carry off any moveables, and he no doubt expected to find some valuables, in which I believe he was disappointed. It was supposed that a vast collection of books had been amassed; few were found, other than Korans, which were sent in triumph to Medina to be examined by the doctors of divinity, ere they were allowed to be read.

The soldiery were allowed to enter the city and select quarters for themselves, pillage, and ill treat the few inhabitants who remained to take care of their houses and gardens. The Pacha seized the persons of those whom he suspected to have secreted their money and property, and by various tortures and stratagems he obtained large sums.

One artifice to discover the monied men is worthy of notice.* All those lands which were supposed to have belonged at a former period to mosque or other religious institutions, he restored to persons of the Soonee faith, who were to preach that creed; and he proposed to restore the other gardens, date plantations, and lands to the rightful owners, without injury, provided they would ransom them. This some few agreed to, on which the Pacha seized them, and enforced the payment of the sum, alleging they must have the amount in their possession, or they would not have acceded to the offer. He was well aware in the first instance that the orders of the Porte directed the total destruction of Deriah, and that he could only defer compliance till the order was issued publicly, on which occasion the unfortunate inhabitants again proposed to save their property, and the means of a future existence; the Pacha took advantage of this, and after extorting from many, he totally destroyed Deriah by cutting down every date tree in its neighbourhood, his soldiers burning every beam and stick in the houses of the inhabitants.

His Excellency's further proceedings, till the period of his departure from Jeddah, are detailed in the journal.

During my detention at Jeddah awaiting an opportunity to return to India, Khuleel Pacha visited that place. He is a Pacha of Two Tails under the orders of Muhmud Ali, and had been sent over in command of an army of two thousand five hundred Turks and Arnaoots, to reinforce Ibrahim, who had written for further assistance at the period that the siege of Deriah was protracted. This Pacha did not arrive till subsequent to the fall of Deriah; his services in that quarter could not be required, and as the troops had been sent across the Red Sea at a considerable expense, Muhmud Ali determined to employ them against the Arabs of Aboo-Arish, who had subverted the government of Thehama, and of a part of Yemen. Comfida, Loheia, and many places on the coast fell into the hands of the Turks; they obtained possession of many places in the interior, and during this Pacha's stay at Jeddah Muhmud bin Muhumud, the last chief of the Yemnee Wahabees, was made a prisoner, and brought in chains to Jeddah, from whence he was shipped off for Egypt. The Wahabee party in Yemen and Thehama being reduced, Muhmud Ali entered into a negotiation with the Imam of Sennaa, to whose father the sovereignty of these places, now rescued from the adherents of the Wahabee, had formerly been subject The present Imam was happy to accede to a proposal which would again restore to him a territory which he himself could not have reclaimed, and which for many years had been in a state of insurrection. The terms concluded were, the restoration of all places in the interior which had belonged of right to the former Imam. The Turks were to evacuate Comfida, Loheia, and the seaports which they had blockaded, and to desist from all further hostilities. The Imam of Sennaa agreed to pay Muhmud Ali one lac of dollars a year as tribute; this was claimed by the Pacha, on two grounds; first, he alleged that former Imams had been tributary to the Grand Seignior, and had either paid this tribute in money or in coffee, through the Sultans of Egypt; secondly, he had restored, after an expensive warfare, nearly a whole province which had not for many years paid in revenue to the Imam of Sennaa. The Imam allowed the second proposition, and was happy to be released from his apprehensions of the views of the Turks, whose approach seemed to threaten his independence and who were nearly as obnoxious to him as the Wahabees. Khuleel Pacha withdrew the remains of his troops in a miserable, sickly state, to Mecca, where he is to be stationed; he occasionally visits Jeddah.

Jeddah.—On the afternoon of 23rd January I was delighted to see an English vessel approach Jeddah; she proved to be the cruiser "Prince of Wales," which had passed up to Cossier, and now on her return to Mocha. It was somewhat unlucky that she had not touched on her way up, as it would have afforded me an opportunity to communicate with Mr. Salt, from whom I had not received a reply, although the persons through whom my letters had been forwarded, informed me of their having been delivered, and many letters from Ibrahim Pacha, written subsequent to his arrival at Cairo, had reached Jeddah.

It would have been highly gratifying to me to have learned His Highness Muhmud Ali Pacha's opinion on the proceedings at Jeddah, and in what light he had viewed the conduct of his son, but I could not assure myself of the practicability of reaching Mocha by another conveyance before the sailing of the "Prince of Wales." I determined not to lose so favourable an opportunity of returning to Bombay, to report thus far the result of my mission, conceiving that the arrangement of the points in discussion could not be entrusted to a person better situated for adjusting them than the Consul General.

The "Prince of Wales" arrived at Mocha on the 11th of February, after a most tempestuous passage; we were detained awaiting the reply to the despatch† which had been sent up to the Imam of Sennaa till the 28th March, when we set sail for India, and reached Bombay on the 8th of May.

On my arrival I learned that the last letter received from me was that written from Ul-Ahsa. Of the pilgrims who had tempted to recross the desert to the Persian Gulf, many had died of fatigue; the few who arrived were stripped of everything they possessed, even to their shirts, and were treated in the most barbarous manner by the Bedouins My Moonshee was one of the few who arrived; he had been plundered of every thing he possessed, letters, papers, &c. The Bedouins whom I despatched from Rus had never delivered their letters; as only a part of the reward for conveying them had been paid, and the remaining sum, which was the more considerable, was made payable on delivery at Kutteef, and of which they were perfectly confident, I am inclined to think that they were plundered by the Bedouins of the other tribes, through whose camps they must have passed.

The papers of which the Moonshee had been deprived were by me considered as very interesting. They contained the names of all the places through which we had passed, written correctly in the Arabic character, and also the names of the tribes, with their divisions, or more properly a catalogue of the smaller tribes and families of which the principal ones are composed, together with some remarks respecting them. This man was a native of Aboosheere, of the Sheeah faith; after performing the Zeearut at Medina, he set off direct for Mecca, under a promise of rejoining me at Yamboo when he had become a Hajee, to which I freely consented. On arriving at Mecca he joined the Hajees of his own persuasion, and they generally remain ten days after the Soonees to perform their devotions without interruption, to which they are very liable, as the Turks retain nearly the same antipathy to a Rafuzee as to a Christian. The Meerza unfortunately listened to the advice of a Persian Khan, who had made a tour through Egypt, and had been the bearer of letters and presents to Muhmud Ali Pacha from the King of Persia, requesting the protection of Muhmud Ali, in favour of the Persian Sheeah pilgrims; he accompanied this Khan to Medina, where the great man departed this life; and thence set out on his way to recross the desert to the Persian Gulf, in company with the caravan of pilgrims, which paid a large sum to Ibrahim for protecting them to Heeneekah, the frontier post of the Turks, who would not venture beyond this limit for any reward that could be offered. The Turks returned immediately to Medina, leaving the Bussorah and Persian pilgrims to the mercy of the Bedouins, who commenced to exact money and plunder them. As they could not make good their return to Medina they had no other alternative than to submit. Muhmud Ali Pacha has contrived to make himself a person of great consequence in the Mahomedan world, since the period of his having become the protector of the holy land of Mahomed. He receives every year the most flattering letters, accompanied with rich presents sent by different Mahomedan princes, even from India, and the most distant parts. His Majesty the King of Persia has sent several letters prior to that alluded to this year, with a view to gain the good graces of the Pacha, and through his influence to obtain permission for some persons to visit Medina in his name, and there to offer up prayers, and make offerings at the shrine of the prophet; but in this object I can assure His Majesty he will never succeed. As I entertain sentiments of the highest respect for the king of kings, I would recommend him to effect his salvation through the medium of Ali, at whose shrine his diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and feeroozas, will be eagerly accepted, and through whose intercession he has equally as good a chance of inducing the divine providence to defer the visit of Asrail, of whose approach it would be treason to offer the most distant hint to His Majesty. I fear if this pious king should ever fall into the hands of Mahomed Ali he would discover too late, that the Pacha has been one of that angel's most active and expert vicegerents.

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* It was probably to these occurrences that the Imam of Muscat alluded in his conversation in May 1819, although he was not then aware of the particulars. The Persians on my arrival at Bushire told a very different story. The former was anxious to render the character of the Pacha as odious as possible; the latter extolled his disinterestedness in replacing the Beni Kholid tribes in the sovereignty of Ul-Ahsa, suppressing the circumstances which induced the Pacha so to do; the Persians were happy even to deceive their own judgments in thus making a favourable representation, which, should it be realized, would afford them an access to Mecca and Medina.

† This letter had been delivered at Mocha on 25th December; the journey to Sennaa is to be accomplished in 13 days, provided no impediments occur. Many obstacles were invented to create delay. A memorandum has been handed to Government, annexed to the copy of plan of Mocha, which contains the remarks made during my stay at that place.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીગ એડ બેકીગ આસોશીઆશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand .. .. 2s. 0d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 18th April 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमिटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 ,, ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 100 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
3 months' ,, 4 ,,
6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constringent effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,200,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq.,	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Haukow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d.
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¼d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના નેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.

—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

FOR SALE, MOET'S and CHANDON'S first class CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 40
Pints per 2 dozen	Rs. 42

J. A. BROWN & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, to close an account—

			Rs.	
50 dozen Brandy	per dozen	...	24	0
250 do. Beer (different brands).	,,	...	6	4
100 do. Port (Old)	,,	...	20	0
75 do. Sherry (Pale)	,,	...	20	0

Apply to SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

M. B. FOSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken. Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz. Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at Rs. 30 do. Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen. Samples at G. B. GLADDING, Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.		14	,,
Old Tom	Rs.	20	,,

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	...	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	...	,,	15	,,
Do. Do.	...	,,	13	,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	...	,,	38	,,
PORT (Carbonell's)	...	,,	32	,,
SHERRY	...	,,	32	,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	...	,,	30	,,
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	...	,,	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	...	,,	30	,,

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Case of...	1 doz.	each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	,,
MOSELLE...Quarts	do.	1	,,
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	,,
HOCK......(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	,,
Do......(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	,,
Do......(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	,,
BRANDY	do.	1	,,
CLARET......(St. Julien)	do.	3	,,
Do. (Larose)	do.	3	,,
EAU DE COLOGNE	6 Bottles in a Case.		

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived ex Rinaldo

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse..			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"	do.		42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	26
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.	38
Do. do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock		do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.	36
Johannisberg, choice		do.	36
Still Hochheim		do.	24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass		24

CLARETS.

		Rs.
Chateau Milon		16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases		48
Strong Claret	do.	60
Valinay Burgundy	do.	26

Just landed, ex Alma, from Bordeaux.

	Rs.
Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Canon	24
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

	Rs.
Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

		Rs.
ill Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	12
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauennistch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

	Rs.
Brandy Cognac	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA	,, ,,	Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad	,, ,,	Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	,, ,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee	,, ,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,, ,,	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:— In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	,,	40
Do. do. do.	,,	,,	30
SHERRY, good	,,	,,	30
Do. pale	,,	,,	25
Do. do.	,,	,,	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	,,	,,	26
Do. a fine old Wine	,,	,,	22
Do. a good Wine	,,	,,	18
TENT WINE	,,	,,	29
BRANDY, Pale	,,	,,	36
Do. do.	,,	,,	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	,,	,,	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	,,	,,	36
do.	,,	pts.	16
Noyeau	,,	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	,,	,,	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	,,	pts.	8
Breakfast... Do.	,,	qts.	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	16
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	24
Do. Brand a Crown	14
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

Dictionary of British Indian Dates	2	12
Carpenter's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms	2	0
Kent's Commentary on International Law, revised with notes and cases brought down to the present time. Edited by J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Barrister at Law, &c.	12	0
Rankine's Manual of Applied Mechanics. 3rd edn. '64	9	8
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28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

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Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

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H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	,, MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	[illegible]
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	[illegible]

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
[illegible]	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
[illegible]	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

TO BE LET,

An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 12th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

1 Pair Chandeliers, 18 Light.
1 Pair Do. 24 do.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
300 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
1 Case Sarries.
87 Boxes Cherry Fruits.
40 ,, superior Rubin Red Champagne.
21 ,, ,, Cos des Tournel Claret.
156 ,, ,, Madeira.
50 ,, rich Morocco Leather.
6 ,, superior Hats.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
13 Musical Boxes.
10 Dozen American Chairs.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 14th May 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of H. COKE, Esq.; the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, a neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Set, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables with marble slabs, Sofa Tables, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, Easy, Priedieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Ottoman, Chiffoniers, Pictures, Carpets, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Screens, Dumbwaiter, Iron four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, three light, double and single hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, a few dozen Plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built light double-seated Sociable. A pair of English and Australian Mares, double Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the owner, to be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, with the Gully on the North and South sides thereof, together with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Sonapore Line Road, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70, and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by the said Sonapore Cross Road, on the North by the house of Joa Quin Sebasteo Lobes, and on the South by the house of Pestonjee Sooklajee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Miniature Brougham, for one Horse, Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex "Anazi," and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding Hood, rich plated lamps, pole and blue Silk Linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

18 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 ,, ,, Shirtings.
15 ,, ,, Jacconets.
16 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
17 ,, Mule Twist No. 30.
50 Dozens Exshaw's Claret.
29 ,, Robert Water's Quinine Wine.

A case of Woollen Carriage Rugs and Table Mats of various colours.

5 Barrels Beads.
10 Cases Jams and Jelly.
200 Doz. Ullaged Bottles of Beer and Porter.
5 Fireproof Safes.
3 Cases Copying Press.
2 ,, Ball Thread.
2 ,, Chocolate Paste.
1 ,, Concertina.
4 ,, Millinery, consisting of Serge, Satin, Silk Dresses, Ladies' Skirts, Printed Muslin, Coloured Shirtings, Blue Saxon Flannel, Silk Stripe Alpaca, Fancy Flannel, Brown Seal Skins, Black and White Check Camblets, Fancy Shawls, &c., &c.

On account of the first purchaser, Morarjee Megjee:—
2 dozens Geneva Silver Watches.

AT 2 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of privately)

A delightful little self-driving Park Phaeton with a charming pair of Pegu Ponies, both docile and very swift, and set of silver plated Harness complete.

These may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and 4, by giving an hour's previous intimation of such wish.

An English-built Mail Phaeton nearly new, with a young strong high caste Arab Horse, 14, 3½ height with a set of plated mounted Harness.

SALE OF OOMRAVATTEE AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Canjee Purbut & Co., by order of Chutoorbhoy Assaria, on account and at the risk of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—

25 Candies New Oomravattee Akote Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OOMRAVATTEE AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Messrs. Yurudman Poonsy & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Sigg & Co.—

40 Candies New Oomravattee Akote Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse*, and *Beatrice*, consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters

N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there

On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee:—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 14th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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